

President laments way 'everything is collapsing' as Moldavia joins secession stampede

Gorbachev says he will quit if USSR splinters

By MARY DEJEVSKY
IN MOSCOW AND
OUR FOREIGN STAFF

PRESIDENT Gorbachev last night pleaded with his discredited parliament not to allow the disintegration of the Soviet Union and threatened to resign rather than preside over its death.

As he voiced his despair over the way "everything is collapsing", Moldavia became the eighth republic to secede, the Ukraine announced that it was taking over the armed forces on its territory, and the European Community joined the growing list of Western countries to recognise the independent Baltic states.

The Moldavian president, Mircea Snegur, said that the republic's independence would be a temporary step on the way to unification with neighbouring Romania. Two-thirds of Moldavia's population are ethnic Romanians, and Bucharest recognised the new state within minutes.

Mr Gorbachev told parliament that republics had the right to secede, but must do so constitutionally. He then offered concession after con-

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THE REPUBLICS
Baltic joy as diplomats swarm in but fears grow about Russian nationalismPage 2
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What lies ahead for the Soviet economy, nuclear weapons and the food supplyPage 4

part of the union, and the Russian Federation leader, Boris Yeltsin, has made clear that he would not agree to give away lands settled by Russians to seceding republics "just like that". The suggestion that Russia might want to re-examine frontiers in such cases raised the spectre of ethnic territorial disputes such as those bedevilling Yugoslavia and prompted Mr Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan to warn of the danger of an inter-republican war.

Mr Nazarbayev's remarks to the Interfax news agency came amid growing unease about Russian imperialism, and the republics yesterday secured a pledge from Mr Gorbachev that posts in a new central government would be distributed among representatives of different republics. During his parliamentary address, Mr Gorbachev defended Mr Yeltsin against charges that the federation was seeking to impose its will on the other republics, saying: "We must not suspect that the realisation of the concept of the Russian empire is under way, that the Russian leadership has shoved away the president of the country, that it doesn't take into account the republics. The Yeltsin leadership has no such schemes."

The Russian vice-president, Aleksandr Rutskoi, also emphasised that Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin were working with each other and not against each other. The Russian leader had no intention of challenging Mr Gorbachev for the Soviet presidency, he said. "In this situation, the parliament of the Soviet Union and the Russian parliament and the world economic community need to support Gorbachev in every way, support Yeltsin and give the two leaders a chance to carry out democratic reform."

The seven surviving coup ringleaders are being charged with "betrayal of the motherland" and may face the death penalty. Tass reported yesterday. The agency also said that the Soviet prosecutor's office was interrogating "a large number of persons involved in the plot's preparation and staging". These included Nikolai Kalinin, the military commander who ordered tanks on to the streets of Moscow last Tuesday.

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But the barracking and jeers he faced from his audience showed that the will to preserve the union was gone. Anatoli Sobchak, the mayor of Leningrad, emerged as one of Mr Gorbachev's few allies and argued for a limited but strong central authority. He was politely applauded, but was twice rejected as the new chairman of parliament, showing the unpopularity of his view.

The vote by the Moldavian parliament meanwhile hastened the drift towards disintegration. The republic's deputies voted by 276 votes to nil for independence, although almost a hundred from the Russian and Turkic minorities were absent. Those minorities want to remain a



Casting off the shackles: a political prisoner is carried shoulder high in triumph by friends after being freed from prison in Kiev in the wake of the Ukraine's declaration of independence

Major to visit Moscow at weekend

From ROBIN OAKLEY
AND SUSAN ELLICOTT
IN WASHINGTON

JOHN MAJOR is to fly to Moscow on Sunday for discussions with Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin. Details of his mission were completed while he was in the air on the way to Washington for talks with President Bush at his Kennebunkport holiday home yesterday and tomorrow.

The prime minister, who last visited Moscow in March and last saw Mr Gorbachev after the G7 summit in London in mid-July, discussed his latest visit, which he will fit in on his way to see a very different regime in Peking, in three telephone calls over the last week with Mr Yeltsin.

He is expected to go to the Soviet Union again before Christmas in his role as G7 chairman to monitor progress on Soviet economic reforms. On that occasion he is also likely to meet leaders of some of the Soviet republics.

Although Mr Major called yesterday for an increase in the ceiling on lending to the Soviet Union by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, he is resisting attempts by some G7 members to increase financial aid to the Soviet Union until better reform plans are in place.

Before Mr Major's arrival President Bush called a meeting of his top foreign policy advisers at Kennebunkport

Europe brings 51 years of Baltic isolation to an end

From GEORGE BROCK, EUROPEAN EDITOR, IN BRUSSELS

THE European Community last night recognised the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, ending the Baltic states' 51 years of diplomatic isolation under Soviet rule.

EC foreign ministers jointly acknowledged that the Baltic republics had recovered their lost sovereignty and that decisions about establishing diplomatic relations would be left to individual governments.

Ten governments, including Britain, which had never formally accepted Stalin's annexation, were restoring the state of affairs which existed before the second world war, when the three states had been briefly independent. Only the Dutch and Spanish governments accepted the original absorption by the Soviet Union and formally reversed those decisions yesterday.

The EC declaration called for "open and constructive" negotiations between the Bal-

tic governments and the Soviet Union to settle outstanding issues. The communiqué continued: "It is now time, after more than 50 years, that these states resume their rightful place among the nations of Europe."

The British and French foreign ministers agreed yesterday that they would co-sponsor applications by the Baltic states if they apply to join the United Nations.

President Gorbachev described the declaration as hasty, the independent Baltix news agency said. "Both the Baltics and these countries have taken hasty decisions," he said.

The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, said that the restoration of Baltic sovereignty gave special pleasure to people of his generation who remembered the war. "I rejoice," he said. The French government also succeeded in calling a meeting of EC leaders

to discuss aid to the Soviet Union. It will be held in The Netherlands in the middle of September and Paris has suggested that presidents Gorbachev and Yeltsin be invited. The foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, emphasised that the ministers were distinguishing between the

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Croatia prepares to go on war footing

By DESA TREVISAN
IN BELGRADE
AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

CROATIA prepared yesterday to put its entire population on a war footing after four days of land and air battles throughout the republic. The Serbian government, believed to have tens of thousands of Serbian reservists under arms in territorial and police units, announced that it was preparing to meet the challenge.

The besieged town Vukovar, in eastern Croatia, the scene on Monday of the biggest battle since the undeclared civil war began in June, remained cut off yesterday. The town was bombarded again, Zagreb radio reported, while fighting also flared between the Serb-controlled village of Borovo Selo and the Croat-controlled vil-



lage of Borovo-Naselje north of the town. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Vukovar was surrounded.

Last night Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, met Veljko Kadijevic, the federal minister of defence, and General Blagoje Adzic, the army chief of staff, on the Adriatic island of Brioni.

The Croatian government will meet today to decide how to involve its citizens in the defence system, Mate Granic, the deputy prime minister, said in Zagreb. "This will be a further step in the mobilisation of the people," he said. It did not mean "the entire population will take a gun in the hand", people would be drafted for other purposes, such as managing refugee centres.

Austria yesterday stepped up its drive to win recognition for Croatia, saying that Western Europe would be forced into the fighting unless there was a peaceful solution soon. Hungary has reinforced its border defences and ordered its forces to open fire if the frontier is violated.

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TODAY IN THE TIMES

HELP INC.

Mecia Griffin's employers helped when her daughter had problems at school. Is this big benefit or Big Brother? Page 12

GLASS: FULL HOUSES

Philip Glass, the highest-earning classical composer alive, travels from fringe to mainstream with Richard Morrison Page 13

EUROPE: THE FILM

If the presence of Nastassja Kinski cannot save a European film, what can? David Robinson on the host of being Europe's Hollywood Page 13

CHANGE OF PACE

Phillip Tufnell took five wickets for 94 with his spin to bowl England to a 137-run win over the Sri Lankan visitors at Lord's Page 36

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There will be six pages of top jobs advertised in tomorrow's paper.



Britain is working harder — and enjoying it

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

THE work ethic, that relic of protestantism and Victorian virtue, continues to flourish in the leisured 1990s. Not only are people working as hard, or harder, than ever before, but they are also enjoying it — or so they claim in a survey financed by the Economic and Social Research Council.

Many match their actions to their words by working long hours of unpaid overtime. Michael Rose of Bath university told the sociology section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Plymouth yesterday. Two-thirds of men and three-fifths of women would choose to continue working even if they won the football pools and had enough money to give up. The level of skill in the job and pride in doing it well fuels the modern workaholic

much more than fear of the dole, and women are at least as likely to be addicted to work as men.

Professor Rose was reporting on the results of a survey of 3,600 working men and women financed by the research council. The survey, he said, had disproved the belief that prosperity had eroded the work ethic and turned the population of the developed countries into a work-shy, me-generation of closet hippies.

The essential message of the survey is that occupation and skill determine the strength of the work ethic in modern societies. Teachers and managers score higher than clerical workers or warehouse staff. Where women do identical work to men, their commitment to work is just as strong, with the influence of gender playing a very

minor role. "As their employment opportunities are equalised, more women will develop a strong work ethic," Professor Rose said.

Today's work ethic, he said, owes nothing to religious conviction or the threat of the bailiff. He maintained that Victorians had a rather feeble work commitment, but sloped away because they had no choice. Today's workaholics, on the other hand, do unpaid overtime, and enjoy it.

The survey produced several findings counter to conventional wisdom. Public sector workers value work at least as highly as those in the private sector, or go-it-alone entrepreneurs, and high incomes do not appear to increase attachment to work. Older workers, often thought to be more assiduous, are rather less keen on

working than younger ones. The lesson, Professor Rose said, was that attempts to encourage the work ethic should concentrate on improving people's skills and responsibilities rather than threatening them with unemployment. In particular, women are often seen as being less committed to work than men — but the survey showed that this was a function of the kind of work they often do, rather than any innate gender differences.

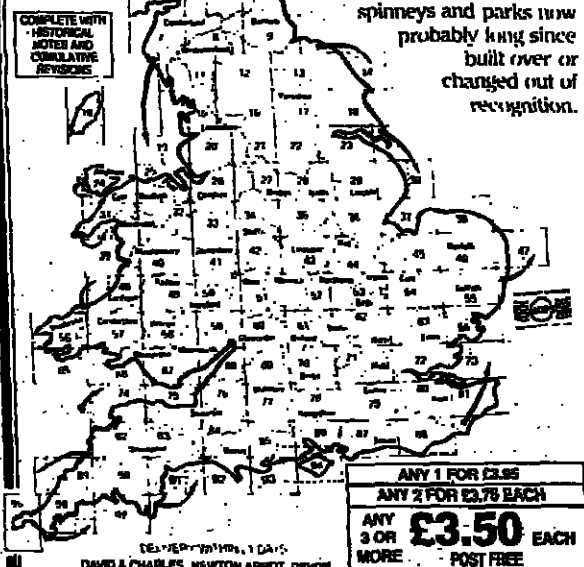
Does more work mean better work? According to the survey, it does. Many of those identified as hard workers claimed that the quality as well as the quantity of their work had increased in recent years.

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Russia's speeding troika soars into an uncertain future



Gogol: all the nations give Russia right of way

IN ONE of the best-known passages of Russian classical literature, Gogol compared Russia to a speeding troika. "Whither art thou soaring away then Russia?" he asks. "Give me an answer."

As the Soviet Union flies headlong towards disintegration, that same question is suddenly being asked again. For many Russians, it is tinged with hope and resurgent national pride. For non-Russians inside the barely existent Soviet Union, it arouses trepidation and not a little anger.

Their trepidation stems from the many additional powers that Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, and his government have claimed for themselves since last week's coup and the hints they have dropped about

wanting more. By yesterday, representatives of several republics were accusing Mr Yeltsin of self-aggrandisement and "great Russian" aspirations, even that he was mounting an administrative takeover of the Soviet Union with the tacit approval of a grateful and almost powerless President Gorbachev.

Their immediate concern derived from two of the Russian leader's actions. Late on Tuesday, the central media announced a list of officials appointed to run central economic departments. All were heads of the equivalent departments in the government of the Russian Federation.

Mr Yeltsin's second action was to issue a statement warning regions and republics adjacent to Russia that, if they decided to leave the

After the failed coup, the answer to Gogol's question, "Whither art thou soaring away then Russia?", still gets no answer, Mary Dejevsky writes

Soviet Union, Russia might want to negotiate a re-drawing of their mutual borders. The three Baltic republics were specifically excluded.

The Ukraine and Kazakhstan took the warning seriously. Both received sizeable chunks of Russian-populated territory when Stalin was trying to dilute the ethnic consciousness that might threaten Soviet-style internationalism.

Mr Yeltsin's commanding role in ending the coup against Mr Gorbachev was always going to give the

Russian Federation a dominant position in the post-coup power balance. The question was, and is, how he would use that position and what role Russian nationalism would play.

During last week's operation to defend the Russian parliament, appeals to Russian nationalism were subordinate. But, at the victory rally, there were strong undercurrents of that nationalism, notably in the flying of the old Russian tricolour.

Mr Yeltsin's position on nationalism has never been

clear. Even after the victory at the Russian parliament, it is still unclear whether he or his associates played the nationalist card to drum up support or whether Russian national pride was naturally revived by the stand Russians were taking against the armed force sent against them.

The rights and wrongs of the government "takeover" by Mr Yeltsin are equally confused. Russia, like many other republics, had insisted throughout negotiations on the new Union Treaty that it wanted control over almost all spheres of the economy on its territory, but the text of the treaty gave them no more than a joint controlling interest in most crucial sectors. Mr Yeltsin and Ivan Silayev, the Russian prime minister, between them took

advantage of the disorder caused by the coup to bring the economy in Russia completely under Russian control, but there was no sign that they aspired to run the economies of other republics as well.

At present, Russian deputies, if not Russia's leaders, seem uncertain and divided about what has happened. Many believe that the breakup of the Soviet Union is now inevitable, perceiving that, if the centre is so weak that it is under the total control of Russia, then the union might as well be abandoned.

Whither Russia? Perhaps it is as Gogol concluded: "Russia gives no answer, and, eyeing her askance, all the other peoples and nations stand aside and give her right of way."



Stalin tried to diffuse ethnic consciousness

BALTIC RECOGNITION

Danes lead diplomatic scramble to renew links

From ANATOL LIEVEN in RIGA

AS WESTERN diplomatic recognition of the Baltic states gathers pace, Western diplomats are swarming into the region. Otto Borch, a Danish envoy, was yesterday the first to present his credentials to the Latvian government. He will go on to Lithuania and Estonia to re-establish Danish missions there.

In a striking sign of Soviet disintegration, Western visitors are flying into Riga without Soviet visas, but customs officers are creating no obstacles. They have only informal documents issued by Baltic information offices in Scandinavia. Dainis Ivars, the Latvian deputy president, said yesterday that no formal agreement about visas had been signed with the Soviet government. "It is simply a functioning agreement."

Mr Ivars used the same phrase to describe the arrangement reached with a Soviet government commission concerning the fate of the Omon troops, known as the Black Berets, based near Riga. He said that "military transport aircraft are being sent to deal with the problem", but that armed conflict would be used, if necessary, to evacuate them.

The Black Berets have been demanding immunity from prosecution. A Latvian official said that the government in Riga would not allow this. However, he said: "We are pragmatists. We don't want a battle that would provoke people and cause more trouble. All we want is to get these people out." He said that this issue and the future of the KGB should be settled as quickly as possible, because the Latvian government had information that KGB groups were re-forming and going underground.

The Latvian government is also concerned about links between the Black Berets and the Riga police force, which is made up largely of Russians. Influenced by Soviet hardliners, this force has launched two mass protests against Latvian independence moves in the past 15 months.

Latvian leaders hope, how-

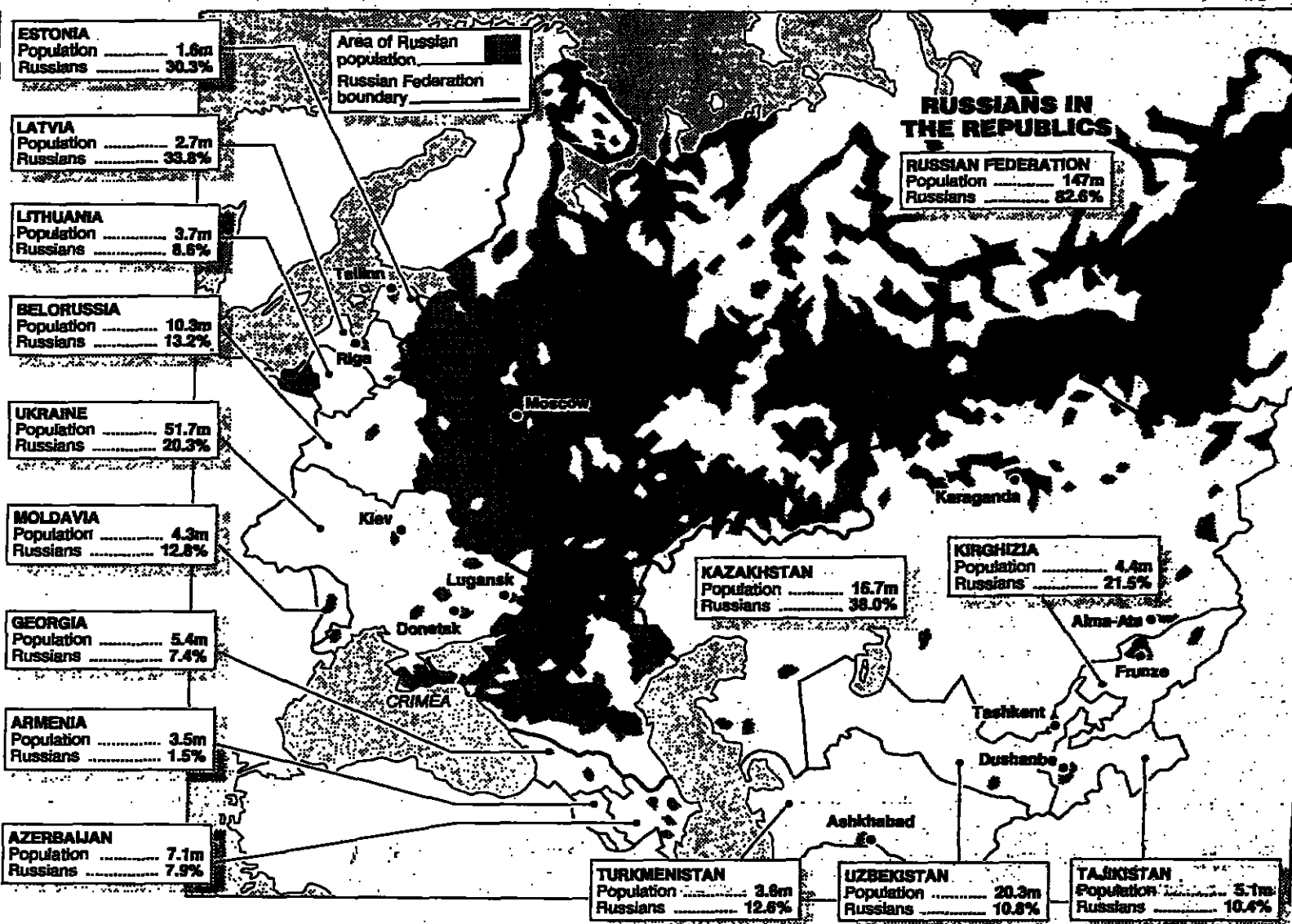
ever, that relations with the West will help to defuse potential ethnic tension in the republic. Dr Mavriks Vulsous, the head of the parliament's foreign relations committee, said that "the proposal to grant us associate membership of the European Community is tremendously important, because it would allow us to say even to Russian opponents of independence, 'look, you have the chance to be part of the richest republic in what used to be the Soviet Union'."

Balts are also laying great emphasis on Boris Yeltsin's statement that he has no territorial claims on the Baltic republics. They believe that this will cut the ground from under the feet of communist-dominated Russian majority districts which have threatened to secede if the republics become independent.

A commission from the Soviet defence ministry will arrive in Latvia today to discuss the future of Soviet forces in Latvia. Mr Ivars said that Soviet military offices in Latvia had ceased all work except the payment of pensions. Latvian officials hope that the republic's conscripts might begin to return from the Soviet army next week.

He said that the question of whether the Soviet or Russian governments will pay these pensions, rather than the Latvian administration, will also be discussed. This is an important issue in Latvia, because of the number of Soviet officers who retire here and retain strong links with the local Soviet forces, helping to make the forces in the republic among the most hardline in the Soviet Union. Talks are also continuing on the future of the KGB, which the Latvian parliament has decreed must be liquidated. Linards Mucins, a member of the Latvian commission addressing the issue, said that the Soviet delegation wants to keep the KGB under Latvian law and supervision.

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RUSSIAN DIASPORA

Ethnic conflict feared in cities of emerging states

By TONY FRENCH

AS THE republics of the Soviet Union move towards independence, their Russian communities, which in some cases make up sizeable minorities, present a wide range of potential problems.

In every republic, the Russian minority is concentrated in the towns. In tsarist times, Russians emerged as administrators, military personnel and merchants. In Soviet times, the Russians, the most mobile ethnic group in the country, migrated throughout the Soviet Union to set up, manage and man the rapidly developing industries.

As a result, Russians are a far more significant element in the towns than in the non-Russian republics as a whole. In some cities, the Slav nationalities — Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians — outnumber the indigenous

people; elsewhere, there are more Russians than local people. In all but two districts of Kazakhstan, Russians exceed the number of Kazakhs in the urban population, often by factors of four or five to one.

As a rough rule of thumb, the bigger the town, the greater the amount of industry and the larger the proportion of Russians. In the Karaganda district of Kazakhstan, the focus of the republic's coal and steel industry, Russians are over half the urban population, while Kazakhs form under a fifth. In the Dombas, the great metallurgical and coalmining region of the Ukraine, Ukrainians make up about 50 to 51 per cent of the town population, and Russians form 44 to 45 per cent.

Russians are also strongly represented in the republican capitals, where they have

played a disproportionately important role in administration. In Kazakhstan's capital, Alma Ata, Russians constitute roughly two-thirds of the population; in Tallinn, capital of Estonia, they form over a third.

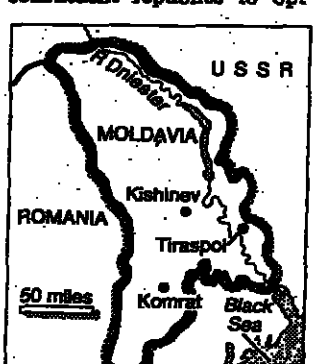
These large Russian minorities must inevitably pose potential flashpoints for inter-ethnic tensions. The quarrels of the Armenians and Azerbaijanis have led to violent racial strife, especially in the oil refining town of Sumgait, and consequent large-scale movements of ethnic refugees. Russians are leaving the Central Asian republics in substantial numbers already.

But not all Russians wish to return. Their families may have lived for generations in the host republic. Tony French is senior lecturer in geography at University College, London

MOLDAVIA Eighth republic joins breakaway

By MICHAEL HORNSBY

THE Soviet empire continued to crumble yesterday as the parliament of Moldova, 13,000 square miles of territory wedged between Romania, to which it formerly belonged, and the Ukraine, voted for full independence and called for an end to the "illegal occupation" by Soviet troops. Moldova is the eighth of the union's 15 constituent republics to opt



for independence. Mircea Snegur, the nationalist president, read the independence proclamation, which was adopted by 276 votes to none against, to a wildly cheering crowd of more than 100,000 outside the parliament building in Kishinev, the capital. Many waved Romanian flags and wore Romanian national costumes.

"In the name of the whole population of the republic of Moldova and in front of the whole world we proclaim that the republic of Moldova is a sovereign and independent state, free to decide on its present and future without any foreign interference," the proclamation said. The parliament proclaimed August 27 "national day" and renamed the capital Chisinau, the Romanian form of its name.

Mr Snegur told the crowd: "You represent the will of the whole people of Moldova and you are entrusted with a historic duty to fulfil the dream of King Stephen the Great" (an allusion to a 15th century monarch who reigned over a Moldavian kingdom that included much of present-day Romania). "Today we take the oath that we shall defend our independence to the last breath."

Before the parliamentary vote, the crowd had approved by a show of hands a petition to parliament calling for the formation of a Moldavian army, the takeover of border and customs posts, the creation of a national intelligence agency, the withdrawal of all Soviet troops and the seizure of all KGB property on Moldavian territory. The Communist party has been banned already.

Church bells rang out in Bucharest and the Romanian government immediately recognised Moldova's independence, which it said had "answered the legitimate aspirations of the people of Romania" territories that were brutally annexed during the second world war. By no means everyone in Moldova shared in the rejoicing. About 100 parliamentary deputies were absent, most of them representatives of the republic's Russian and ethnic Turkish minorities.

Prague asks for files on invasion

Prague — Czechoslovakia has asked Moscow for documents that could shed light on the circumstances of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of the country in 1968.

Jiri Dienstbar, the foreign minister, has handed over to Boris Pankin, the Soviet ambassador here, a letter from a commission of Czechoslovak historians requesting access to Soviet government and party archives, the CTK news agency reported. Mr Pankin said he would pass on the request to Moscow.

Czechoslovakia is eager to establish whether the Soviet army was asked by a group of hardliners in the Czechoslovak party to intervene to halt the reforms introduced by Alexander Dubcek, who was then party leader. (Reuters)

Disintegration of union decried

Moscow — Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister and an architect of perestroika, says he is not considering taking on his old job and has decried the fragmentation of the country.

"Who needs a minister when there is no Soviet Union?" Mr Shevardnadze said in an interview with the Interfax news agency. However, he said the outcome depended greatly on how Mr Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin and other republican leaders tackled the problems. Mr Shevardnadze said Mr Gorbachev was partly to blame for the coup attempt for failing to recognise warning signs. (Reuters)

Coup 'a crime'

Ulan Bator — China hopes to develop further relations with Moscow now President Gorbachev is back in charge, according to Yang Shangkun, the Chinese president. A Mongolian official said, Mr Yang, who is visiting Ulan Bator, told President Ochirbat that Peking viewed the failed coup as a crime. (Reuters)

Olympic hopes

Tokyo — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are ready to rejoin the Olympic movement in time to compete at the Barcelona Olympic Games next year, Juan Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee chairman, said. The three Baltic republics had already applied for membership, he added. (AFP)

Aid rivalry

Manila — A reformed Soviet economy will be an unwelcome rival for scarce aid funds and a tough competitor against developing nations in Western markets, according to Allan Ortiz, deputy head of the Philippines national security council. "We anticipate that we will be competing with them," he said. (Reuters)

Romanov stance

Paris — Grand Duke Vladimir Kirilovich, the heir to Russia's imperial throne, says the Romanov family is ready to give its full backing to the Russian President, Boris Yeltsin. "You seem to want to restore the individual and spiritual values that are essential to our country," he said in a message to Mr Yeltsin. (Reuters)

Press call

Paris — The French journalists' organisation "Reporters Sans Frontières" called on President Yeltsin to reconsider suspending all Communist party newspapers. "Democratic principles you refer to are, we feel, incompatible with long-term restrictive measures applied to what was the official press," the group said. (Reuters)

BALTIC ECONOMIES

Tortoise and hare advance to their business goals

By ANATOL LIEVEN

THE Baltic independence movement to date has been the story of the tortoise and the hare. Lithuania, the hare, raced ahead last year to declare full independence; Estonia, the tortoise, proceeded more cautiously, but today is as legally independent as Lithuania. Latvia, an indeterminate animal, ambles somewhere in between, not sure where it is going.

Of all the former Soviet regions, the Baltic has the closest links with the West, and has introduced most economic reforms. Estonia has been greatly helped by its links with Finland — the two languages are very close — and Sweden, and has made much faster progress because of its willingness to go on operating under Soviet laws and licences demanded by Western partners, rather than rejecting them outright like the Lithuanians.

Scandinavian advice, and

Soviet approval or benign neglect, has helped the Estonians to create the most sophisticated banking system in the Soviet Union, which will play a vital role in channelling Western aid and investment. It already has a flourishing small-business sector, geared above all to mediation between the West and Soviet businesses. However, new businesses in all the Baltic republics are vulnerable to an economic collapse in the rest of the Soviet Union since the region is still dependent on it for most of its supplies.

As Gedyminas Vagnorius, the Lithuanian prime minister, admitted earlier this year: "Our economic system must be modelled on the West, but for a long time our products will have to be directed towards the East."

The development of the Latvian banking system has been held back by legislative



Seat of hope: Tallinn, where Estonians run a sophisticated financial system

confusion and the failure to give real powers to the central bank.

In Lithuania, progress has been hindered by ignorance of Western financial practice, unwillingness to take advice, and a tendency to concentrate economic power in the hands of the state. Foreign investment in Lithuania is below the Soviet average, and only one-sixteenth that of Estonia. Latvia's foreign investment law

is still at the draft stage. Estonian economists are emphasising that, as in Poland, the most important financial aid the West can give, in the interim term, will be for the establishment of a currency stabilisation fund.

Another way of stabilising the new currencies would be to sell state property to soak up excess money and increase state finances. Privatisation, however, except in

the field of housing, is proceeding very slowly. The Estonians have sold several dozen shops and small enterprises, but political pressure has meant that they have almost all been sold at subsidised prices to their staff. They alone in the region have also begun the experimental privatisation of seven large firms.

The Latvians in the short-term are planning the

privatisation of only ten small enterprises as an experiment. The Lithuanians, despite the most sweeping of all privatisation legislation, have so far not privatised so much as a flower shop.

Lithuania has, however, introduced a voucher system, which many people have already used to buy their housing, and is slowly developing quite a successful small-business sector, stimulated by Polish black marketers.

Latvia is also in a more difficult position because its heavy industrial base was taken over by Moscow which staffed its factories with Russians. Now, Russian speakers make up almost 50 per cent of Latvia's population. Huge unproductive factories will swallow enormous state subsidies if they are not closed; if they are, the resulting unemployment could trigger an ethnic conflict.

PROVINCIAL LIFE

Reformers push party out of the driving seat

From BRUCE CLARK in PODOLSK

THERE are said to be villages in Siberia which only heard about the Bolshevik Revolution about 10 years later, and after this revolution, too, there will doubtless be places that prove slow to abandon the outward trappings of communism.

Even before last week, it was a fair rule of thumb that the further one got from the capital, the bolder and more unapologetic were the hammers and sickles, the monuments to proletarian heroism and the slogans. To notice this difference, one need only go 20 miles south of Moscow to Podolsk, a town of 200,000 which has been famous since pre-revolutionary times for its sewing machines — and more recently for equipping nuclear power stations.

In a place like this, it comes as a shock to see the Russian tricolour flying over the city hall. More in keeping with the atmosphere of a Soviet provincial town is the inscription commemorating the day in 1971 when Podolsk received the Order of the Red Banner for its contribution to industry, and the monument to the "Victors of socialist competition", to which portraits of heroic workers would until recently have been affixed. But a morning in the town makes it plain that there, no less than in Moscow, the part of the Communist party merely delivered the coup de grace to a movement whose influence and popularity had been waning for years.

Until a few days ago, the top floor of the town hall was divided into two halves: one housing the offices of the city council chairman, Aleksandr Umansky, and the other the apparatus of the local Communist party. Today the Communist section stands empty and closed. Access to it is obstructed by an armchair pressed against the glass doors, which have in turn been symbolically sealed by a little strip of paper.

Mr Umansky, an engaging and courteous figure, welcomes the change although he is a party member himself. "The only certain thing is that without the party, things won't be worse," he says, explaining that he makes a sharp distinction between "ordinary" Communists and the cynical, pompous busy-bodies of the party machine, foisted on the town by Moscow and accountable to nobody. In pre-perestroika days, he recalls, the party controlled everything that moved in Podolsk.

The key to its power was its right of veto over appointments at every one of the city's 100 or so enterprises, including the 20 big one which belong to the central government, and the 30 or so which are now overseen by the Russian republic. Equally crucial to the Communists' influence over the local economy was the sanction of expulsion from the party, which could end the career of a senior bureaucrat or

manager. Since it was elected last year, Mr Umansky's reformist council has been steadily pushing the Communists out of the driving seat, but through its traditional ties with enterprise directors, the old apparatus retained considerable power to interfere and disrupt.

"We do not have nearly as many levers of power as the Communists did," the council president says, pointing out that his authority in personnel matters extends to only the handful of enterprises — essentially small businesses and shops — under direct municipal control.

Mr Umansky himself rose to local prominence as a skilled labourer and head of the works committee at a nuclear power engineering factory. He received his higher education at a trade union school. Like millions of his fellow citizens, his faith in the Soviet system was shaken by foreign travel. "I have been to capitalist countries like Finland and France, and they have more elements of socialism than here," he remarked.

Near the council building, a bright and attractive book shop is a good metaphor for Soviet transition process. Most of the shelves are still filled with a decent, if patchy collection of Russian and translated works, supplied at rock bottom prices through the old state distribution system, whose job it was to decide what was good for the people. But there is now also a desk at which the Bible or the works of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn may be ordered by instalments.

Round the corner, there is a depressing confirmation of the truism that if people in Russia always used to read good books, it was only for want of anything worse: a video rental counter is plastered with garish posters of *Rambo*. Even more incongruously, there is a "commercial section" selling glossy consumer goods.



Cut down to size: workers play dominoes beside a forgotten bust of Lenin, at a Moscow statue foundry that now works for the tourist industry

MOSCOW NOTEBOOK by Mary Dejevsky

Yeltsin set up 'exile' government

Each passing day brings more intriguing details about how the Soviet coup was organised, how it was defeated and the scale of the disorder it has left behind. Yesterday, when most newspapers which have not been banned were printed and distributed for the first time, was no exception.

Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, it was reported, set up an interim command-and-control headquarters near his home city of Sverdlovsk in the Urals in case he was arrested or had to flee the Russian parliament building. He picked a team of four, including Oleg Lobov, the Russian deputy prime minister, to head the 24-member alternative government and arrangements were made for the group to fly out of Moscow on the evening of August 19.

The Russian leadership decided against using a Russian government plane. Instead, they chartered an aircraft from a recently established Soviet-Turkish joint venture company. The airport authorities in Moscow, however, refused permission for take-off and told the group that it would have to travel the next day on a scheduled Aeroflot flight which, with some difficulty, they did.

Once in Sverdlovsk, the city council provided transport for the 40 or so miles into the forest to the village of Syert, where there are bunkers 30ft

underground. As Mr Yablokov explained, communications were mostly intact. Their main difficulty was in using the dozen or so telephone systems because they did not have the requisite codes for some, there were no directories for others. By midday the next day, the coup was over, and the provisional government came home.

Scarcely less extraordinary was the tale of the newly promoted Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, the former air force chief who is now the Soviet defence minister. He told *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the youth paper, how he and the paratroop chief had agreed on mutiny and had made plans to capture the self-appointed coup committee or remove it by force.

"I was awoken at 4.30am," he said. "The order was to be at the Ministry of Defence at 6am. Defence minister Yazov [Dmitri Yazov, one of the coup leaders], who had summoned us, said that the situation in the country had deteriorated, that [President] Gorbachev was ill and [Genнад] Yanayev had taken over... From the first seconds of that statement, I felt uncomfortable. But who could I talk to? Coming out of the meeting, I turned to the head of the navy, Admiral [Ivan] Kapitanets. 'I don't like this at all, Ivan Marveyevich,' I said. He agreed, and we parted." Marshal Shaposhnikov said he then tried

to ensure that the air force did not take any unlawful actions and tried to talk to members of the high command. "It transpired that in the main it would be hard for me to find allies."

He finally found an ally in Lieutenant-General Pavel Grachev, the paratroop commander. "We agreed under threat of death, not to fulfil any orders that might precipitate unlawful actions. We worked out several scenarios... these included capturing the junta... and other possibilities that were more terrifying for us and everyone else." None of these plans proved necessary because, within 24 hours, the coup was over.

The third group of revelations relates to the KGB, in which a wholesale purge is reported to be already in progress. The KGB's special "bunker" division (the 15th directorate) is reported to have been placed on alert at 10am on August 18, almost a day before the coup was announced. The deputy head of the KGB, Nikolai Grushko, was arrested late on Monday, and the staff of the special security division, formerly known as the ninth directorate, have reportedly all been sacked.

Oleg Kalugin, the former intelligence chief who went over to the democratic cause last year, said that KGB archives were being frantically destroyed on August 20 and 21.



Grief-stricken Vladimir Komar crying in Moscow yesterday at the flower-covered grave of his brother, Dmitri Komar, who was crushed by a Soviet tank that broke through protesters' barricades during last week's coup. Vladimir's other brother died during the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

DOWN ON THE FARM

Coup waits for Uncle Misha's harvest

Big-city politics makes little impact in remote areas of the Soviet Union, reports Elizabeth Tucker, of The Wall Street Journal Europe

UNCLE Misha, a 72-year-old handyman, was the first person in the remote village of Ugori, 625 miles northeast of Moscow, to learn of the hardliners' coup. He heard the news early last Monday from the official Radio Mayak, but his mind was on other things. First came the problem of apprehending Max, a stray dog suspected of killing chickens; then there was a trek through the woods in search of wild mushrooms and berries with a group of Muscovites on holiday. Only at the end of the day did he think to relay the news that Mikhail Gorbachev was out of power.

"Gorbachev turned in his resignation," he said, repeating the official line. The news didn't faze Uncle Misha. On the contrary, his reaction, like that of many in the village, was one of indifference tinged with a faint hope that things might improve. Others worried about more violence.

The crippling fear in Moscow and Leningrad that hard-line freedoms were being snuffed out bypassed Ugori.

Later, news of the coup's failure elicited little joy here. People are preoccupied with taking in the harvest and preparing for the winter. Local gossip is the next priority. National politics is almost never discussed.

"The Russian peasants have a self mentality, and it's been like this for hundreds of years," said Tatiana Kutkovets, a sociologist. She notes that the rural population still reflexively defers to authority. Had last week's coup succeeded in the cities, there is little doubt it would have met virtually no resistance in the countryside.

Ms Kutkovets cautions that the euphoria about the possibilities for reform, now that the coup has failed, should be tempered with the awareness that little has changed in the Russian heartland. New reform laws may now be passed in Moscow, but their implementation will still meet the same stubborn resistance here. New elections will be held soon, but regions like this are still likely to elect conservative candidates chosen by the local bosses.

In Ugori sagging wooden huts have no running water, indoor toilets or telephones. Food is scarce and the locals have reverted largely to self-sufficiency, relying on the state for only a few basic, rationed commodities such as sugar, salt and flour.

Peasants, grown on small private plots, are the staff of life. Cucumbers, beans and cabbage are pickled to last through the winter. Milk and eggs come from a few privately owned cows and chickens.

Grandma Zoya, an elderly woman with a bad heart, declined an offer of sausage from a visitor. "I haven't eaten it in 20 years," she said. There was no reason to start now. Childless, she depends

on her elderly sister and middle-aged nieces to harvest her small plot. As she scraped a lunch of boiled potatoes from a rusty pot, her reaction to the coup was one of fear. "I am sick and things are bad. Just don't let there be a war, oh God, not that," she said. Her main preoccupation is who will help her to break a hole through the ice in her well this coming winter.

There is no democratic movement in Ugori. Part of the reason is the absence of young people, most of whom flee the village after secondary school or army service, to escape poverty and boredom. Those left behind seem more interested in drinking than in challenging local bosses.

These men — the collective farm chairman, the Communist party secretary, the

militia and KGB captains — still rule the roost and reforms have gone nowhere. Grisha Tsyzn, a young Muscovite who bought a house in Ugori, tried to take advantage of a new Russian law to buy land. He was referred from office to office. "People looked at me like I was crazy; they didn't know what I was talking about or how to do it," he said. He finally gave up.

Ms Kutkovets contends that implementation of Russian law on private ownership of land will be the key to change in the countryside. "When the peasant really owns his land and has to think about things like how to obtain a tractor, only then will he be interested in politics and leadership," she said.

The prospects of infecting locals with a zeal for reform are also hampered by a lack of communication with the rest of the country, let alone the world. In Ugori, residents have access to few newspapers — certainly none of the Moscow-based independent publications. Short-wave radios

and television sets are scarce, too, and many of the more reform-minded broadcasts don't reach the village. Instead, most rely on Radio Mayak, which last week informed them that "drunken hooligans" were creating disturbances in Moscow. Grandma Zoya's family believed that version of events, retelling it to each other.

This lack of information, combined with frustration over the plummeting standard of living, led some to voice support for the coup. "It was better under [former Soviet leader Leonid] Brezhnev; we had more to eat then," said Tanya, Grandma Zoya's niece. "Under Gorbachev it was just getting worse and worse. Maybe now things will improve."

When Maria, Grandma Zoya's sister, heard the news that the coup organisers were under arrest, she grew silent. Then she brightened. "Maybe for punishment" they could send them here and make them help us to bring in the potatoes," she said.

THE KGB

Mutiny by elite unit saved Yeltsin

By RON POPESKI

TOP officers in the KGB's elite "Alpha" anti-terrorist unit say their men's refusal to storm Boris Yeltsin's parliament thwarted last week's coup and saved the Soviet Union from civil war.

Mikhail Golovatyov, deputy commander of the Alpha unit at the time of the coup, said his highly-trained men could have captured the barricaded Russian parliament in 20 to 30 minutes, Tass reported. However, the influence of six years of perestroika reforms persuaded them that the order from the hardline coup leaders was illegal and the cost in human lives too high.

"We were absolutely dumb-struck when we received the order. The group's current leaders sat down and decided then and there that we would not carry it out," Mr Golovatyov told Tass. "We knew that there was a 500-strong armed group inside. A storming operation would have meant the start of military operations and huge bloodshed."

The unit, which Tass said was noted for firing hostages, rescuing children and disarming criminals since its inception in 1974, was told to take control of the parliament at 3am on Tuesday last week. That was well after tens of thousands of protesters had ringed the building known as the White House, along with 10 tank crews who changed sides and pledged loyalty to Mr Yeltsin. Mr Golovatyov said the entire Alpha strike group was summoned and asked its opinion on the operation, and within 20 minutes decided unanimously to disobey the order.

Mr Yeltsin, in a television interview broadcast on Sunday, said the assault had been postponed repeatedly as senior officers tried to get the unit to act. The Russian leader said the plan had been to seize the bottom two floors with officers making their way to the president's office to kill him and 11 other top officials. Mr Golovatyov said the mutiny was unprecedented in the history of the unit and that all officers were aware of the risks they ran. (Reuters)

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NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Dual-key rule may be answer in fight to control arsenal



Custody dispute: Soviet weaponry

THE Soviet Union is now involved in a political/military power game over the control and redistribution of its nuclear weapons.

Although there is no cause for alarm in the West, the battle between Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet president, and the role of the Soviet army in the nuclear issue, are bound to create uncertainty for a considerable period.

Mr Yeltsin's decision to seek a veto on the use of nuclear weapons will necessitate complex agreements not only with Mr Gorbachev but also with the Soviet military and the KGB. At present, the KGB plays a crucial role in the nuclear safeguards system.

One option could be for Mr Yeltsin to take over executive responsibility for one aspect of the existing military dual-key procedure, under which the strategic rocket forces hold the keys to launch a missile and the KGB holds the codes for arming the warhead.

Mr Gorbachev has supreme author-

Uncertainty lies ahead as powers within the Soviet Union begin grappling over control and distribution of its nuclear arsenal, Michael Evans writes

ity over both, and only he can issue the electronic code to launch a nuclear attack.

Although the Russian republic contains the vast majority of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear weapons, Mr Yeltsin is clearly not trying to wrest control of all the systems from Mr Gorbachev. The implication is that Mr Yeltsin sees a role for Mr Gorbachev in the future as a figurehead president, but still with executive powers on defence and foreign policy matters.

Mr Yeltsin also has to take on board the sensitivities of other republics, especially the Ukraine, which would be first to protest if he were to assume absolute control over all nuclear systems, some of them based in the Ukraine. Other republics would also

be wary of any hint from Mr Yeltsin of putative imperialist tendencies.

Sharing political control over nuclear weapons may be enough to appease the other republics, and to prevent any future coup plotters from seizing nuclear codes.

Although dual political control does not exist in the West for strategic systems, a dual-key system did exist for the now-scraped Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), the cruise and Pershing systems. Theoretically, the British government had the right to veto use of US cruise missiles on British soil. However, such a veto was unlikely to be used if there had been war with the Soviet Union. In the same way, the US theoretically needs London's approval before launching a

nuclear attack from Britain with American bombers based here.

A dual-key political system in the Soviet Union would be much more of a restraining factor, making decision-making more complex. On the face of it, that strengthens the concept of deterrence, since a maverick Soviet leader could contemplate a nuclear attack only if able to persuade the Russian president to play his part.

However, control of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons is not the only issue. The location of strategic weapons is also now in doubt.

The Ukraine, seeking independence, has made it clear that it wishes to be a non-nuclear zone. Loss of the Ukraine to the Soviet's military would not be too great a blow. Although the republic has important bases, defence factories and research facilities, most of the strategic systems in the Ukraine are old SS19s, to be phased out under the strategic arms reduction treaty (Start) signed by President Bush and Mr

Gorbachev. The SS19s are being replaced by mobile SS25s and SS24s, all based in the Russian republic.

The military's biggest headache is Kazakhstan, south of Russia. Kazakhstan, the third-largest republic, is host to three SS18 silo "fields", each with about 50 missiles. The SS18 is the largest inter-continental ballistic missile the Soviet Union has. However, under Start, 50 per cent of SS18s are to be dismantled. So, it is possible that the three missile silo fields in Kazakhstan might be removed. The rest of the SS18s are all based in the Russian republic. Kazakhstan also has uranium deposits and nuclear processing facilities. In addition, there are two important sites - at Kapustin Yar, a missile test range, and at Tyuratam, a test centre.

The Soviet military would not want to lose either facility. So far, Kazakhstan has not indicated whether it intends to follow the Ukraine by declaring itself a nuclear-free zone.

FOOD

Threat of famine poses challenge for fragile union

From ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

THE threat of famine will be the most serious challenge this winter to the new non-communist Soviet Union. A sober study of available figures and reports from the countryside shows that the country faces a more severe food shortage than last year and the real possibility of social unrest in the main cities.

President Gorbachev referred to the looming food emergency on Monday and it is plain that this was more than scaremongering. Summer crops have been hit by floods in areas such as Moldavia and southwestern Ukraine and drought has affected production in the eastern Ukraine, northern Caucasus, and the eastern black soils region. The distribution network, which has already been weakened, is collapsing fast. The farmers, who are anxious about the political upheavals in the country and unwilling to trade in rubles that might soon be devalued, have been hoarding their grain.

A week ago Soviet ministers said that only 20 million tonnes of grain had been stored in granaries, a minimum of 70 million tonnes would be needed by the end of the harvest. Government pricing policies discouraged farmers from planting winter wheat, and fuel and manpower shortages have made harvesting particularly difficult. The American agriculture department, a reliable forecaster of Soviet production, has downgraded its grain harvest estimate to 190 million tonnes, compared to 240 million tonnes last year.

However, even after such a bumper crop, there was talk last year of famine gripping the country. Huge shipments of food aid arrived, some of it under armed guard, to stock up Soviet shops. Nor can the Soviet Union make up the shortfall by buying abroad: about 40 million tonnes of Western grain was imported last year, but the Soviet Union has far less hard currency available this year.

There is a political and a linguistic problem about famine in the Soviet Union. The Russian word *golod* can mean hunger, starvation or famine.

There is, undoubtedly, already hunger, since shops are so badly stocked and free-market food prices are so high. But to use the word *golod*, as Soviet politicians did last year, summons up the emergencies of 1921, 1932 and 1947. It is above all a call to unity and sacrifice, part of the vocabulary of political mobilisation.

Last year the famine was largely man-made. According to Vladimir Tikhonov, an agricultural economist, 137 million tonnes of the harvest was available for consumption; the remaining 103 million tonnes were wasted.

American experts believe that 120 million tonnes were fit for human consumption, 40 million tonnes were used for animal fodder, 35 million tonnes were spoilt during storage and processing, and a further 45 million tonnes were wasted in harvesting. Even so, the surviving crop should have been enough to feed the Soviet Union, but the antiquated and corrupt distribution network ensured that little reached the shops.

One of Mr Gorbachev's key failures has been his inability to overhaul the agricultural system. Tsentrsoyuz, a food distribution co-operative that predates the Russian revolution, still distributes half the country's potatoes, one-third of its bread and one-third of

its vegetables. A concerted move away from the collective farm to private land ownership is now on the cards but such a shift, if carried out on the necessary scale, would dislocate the farm economy for years.

Even liberal reformers are nervous about moving to a free market in food and Anatoli Sobchak, the mayor of Leningrad, would, for example, prefer a rationing system. However, rationing discourages farmers from selling surplus food to the cities.

There will thus be great tension between town and country this winter. Workers might rebel if food prices are relaxed, but farmers are demanding higher and higher prices from the state - about 1,200 roubles a tonne compared to 300 roubles last year for normal grains - and they would rather not produce at all than sell cheaply.

The full scope of the problem will become apparent in October. Then it will be clear how much livestock was slaughtered in September, and economists predict that the industrial production cycle will have touched its lowest point in October. Fewer goods in the shops, food disappearing, prices rising and the onset of cold weather: that all lies ahead for the union. It will be a perilous time.

ECONOMY

Republics urged to leave control at the centre

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU
EUROPEAN BUSINESS
CORRESPONDENT

WESTERN economists are warning the republics of the Soviet Union that its break-up will have serious economic consequences for them and are urging all of them, including the Baltic states, to retain a considerable degree of economic union.

The warning came as President Gorbachev reached agreement with Russia, Kirgizia and Kazakhstan to start negotiations on an economic treaty open to all the republics, including those which are

determined to secede from the union.

In London, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development yesterday urged the republics to maintain a single economic zone going far beyond the mere free trade pact advocated by some republics. Boris Fedorov, a former Russian deputy finance minister, and now head of Soviet affairs at the bank, said an economic treaty between the republics should leave macro-economic policy at the central level. This would entail a single currency and a unified foreign exchange pol-

icy, a single customs and trade policy and an element of a single fiscal policy.

Economic treaties, as the debate on economic and monetary aid in Western Europe has shown, can take different forms, but for the Soviet Union the choice is more daunting. A complete break-up of the republics, without any retention of a free-trade area, could lead to a serious disruption in trade, because of the way Soviet production is concentrated in various republics. The immediate effect would be an increase in shortages; the exact

opposite of what economic reform is meant to achieve.

Mr Fedorov specifically gave a warning against "economic experiments", saying that the republican central banks cannot be expected to manage their national currencies better than would a reformed Soviet central bank. IDW, a leading German economic institute, also said a split would carry immense economic costs and would probably lead to even greater demands for Western aid.

While other economists, notably in America, are less concerned about the need to

establish a single monetary policy, there is widespread agreement over the need to create at least an extensive trade pact between the various republics. The Soviet republics are more dependent on mutual trade than most East European countries, because of the highly concentrated nature of production.

From an economic point of view, the question for the Soviet republics is whether to form an Efta-style free trade pact, an EC-type customs union, a post-1992-style single market, or an economic and monetary union.



World weary: Ellie LeBlond, President Bush's granddaughter, standing with her grandmother yesterday during a press conference given by Mr Bush and Brian Mulroney, the prime minister of Canada, on the future of the Soviet Union

DIPLOMACY

EC ministers fall into line on recognition

From GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

A TIDE of popular feeling has swept away doubts European governments may have felt about recognising the Baltic republics. By the time the EC's foreign ministers assembled here yesterday, the last obstacles to recognition had fallen.

Yesterday morning before leaving for Brussels, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said he saw "no point in any further delay".

The Spanish government, with an uneasy eye on its own Basque separatists, had tried to insist that the EC should recognise only Soviet republics which had negotiated their independence rather than merely declared it. But Spain has found itself on weak ground over the Baltics. Stalin's annexation of the three small republics in 1940 was recognised by General Franco, while other European capitals refused to do so.

Until yesterday morning, Britain had argued that Europe should stick to a measured line over the Baltic republics, similar to President Bush's careful stance. But in the end Mr Hurd's desire to keep the EC common line intact meant that he joined the majority pressing for outright recognition. The EC line had already started to fray when the Danish government received the travelling trio of Baltic foreign ministers on Monday and appointed an ambassador to the Latvian capital, Riga. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, received the three ministers in Bonn yesterday and had already announced that he would recommend immediate recognition.

France, with an eye on its own Corsican separatists, has been cautious about saying or doing anything which might encourage old nationalists to create new states. Roland Dumas, the foreign minister, bitterly opposed any idea that the EC might even threaten to recognise a Slovenia or Croatia independent of Yugoslavia. But by Sunday night he was adding his voice to the chorus calling for recognition of the Baltic republics. His officials have been emphasising that this does not imply French support for a breakaway by any Soviet republic which decides to do so. In common with other foreign ministers, the Quai d'Orsay hopes that EC recognition will be confined to the Baltic republics for the moment.

Pressures are growing for increased aid. In advance of yesterday's meeting, both M. Dumas and Herr Genscher said they favoured further aid to the Soviet Union, although Herr Genscher said that the money would have to come from countries other than Germany, which has already pledged £20 billion to the Soviet Union. Officials of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations meet in London tomorrow to discuss Soviet aid requests and requirements.

Edith Cresson, the French prime minister, yesterday called for an EC summit to which presidents Gorbachev and Yeltsin should be invited. The French pressure for a special summit is meeting resistance from the Dutch government, which currently holds the EC presidency and the power to call such a meeting. Dutch ministers have stuck to the line that the Soviet economy needs know-how more than money.

The EC has spent six months of laboured talks with

a chaotic Soviet administration, arranging delivery of technical assistance and training worth £275 million, which was agreed by EC governments last December. The money was supposed to be channelled through Valentin Pavlov, the Soviet prime minister, who is now under arrest in Moscow for his part in the attempted coup.

Jacques Delors, the president of the EC commission, favours increased aid but he says that greater Western help would not have prevented the coup and that donors face a problem of knowing who they should deal with inside the Soviet Union.

Strategy question for Nato

Brussels - Nato is still likely to cut back its nuclear arsenal in Europe later this year despite the upheaval in the Soviet Union, but longer-term questions remain on nuclear strategy and further cuts, alliance sources said yesterday.

Nato defence ministers had been expected to announce a withdrawal from Europe of up to 2,000 US nuclear artillery shells when they meet in Sicily in mid-October, as part of a major review of strategy in the post-Cold War era.

"I don't see that what has happened in the Soviet Union in the past few days fundamentally affects that," one Nato official said. "The Soviet meeting is almost certain to announce some withdrawals." The reasons are simple. The short-range shells are militarily useless now that Soviet troops are completing their withdrawal from former Eastern European satellites. There is also pressure from countries like Germany, where most of the so-called "battlefield" weapons are based, to scrap the remainder. (Reader)

Mandela praise for Gorbachev

Johannesburg - Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, has congratulated Mr Gorbachev on surviving last week's Kremlin coup attempt. "Allow me to extend our heartfelt congratulations for the speed with which you and the people of your country were able to resolve the profound crisis," Mr Mandela said. He said that seizure of power was "the cause of grave alarm in every quarter of the globe, including ours." (Reader)

Cresson seeks a summit

Paris - Edith Cresson, the French Prime Minister, suggested that the European Community should invite both Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin to a summit meeting with the 12 EC leaders, tacitly acknowledging the Soviet leader's rapid loss of power. But she added: "I'm not sure that burying Gorbachev today would be such a good thing."

Jacques Delors, the EC President speaking on a visit to Austria, said to drop Mr Gorbachev now would be "like throwing the baby out with the bathwater." (Reader)

Traitor looks to KGB masters for protection

By TIM JONES

GEORGE Blake emerged from his Moscow lair yesterday to say he was convinced his old socialist friends in the KGB would protect him from any moves to have him returned to Britain to serve the remainder of the 42-year sentence passed on him for betraying hundreds of British agents to almost certain death.

Even as the empire he served collapses about him and the statue of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, the founder of the KGB, removed from its plinth outside the Lubyanka, was being chipped into pieces of free-market souvenirs, Blake was convinced that in life there are certain immutable truths. Swallows return in summer, snow falls in winter and the KGB looks after its own.

Unrepentant over his role as one of the most infamous traitors in British history, Blake, who escaped from

Wormwood Scrubs prison in 1966, dismissed as "absolute nonsense" reports that his former KGB masters were now planning to send him back to Britain from where he escaped after serving just five years of his sentence. He told ITN: "I am convinced that the KGB will never take such an initiative. I feel as safe as I did before. It could be pressure on the British government to ask for my extradition but... I am convinced that the Soviet authorities would never agree to it."

Ordinary British citizens will have to wait until the next century to discover the extent of the damage which Blake did to Britain's intelligence-gathering operation while he was a double agent for MI6. His 42-year sentence, passed 30 years ago, was generally believed to represent one year for every agent he betrayed. Since then, Blake, speaking from the safety of Moscow, has said he

may have betrayed as many as 600 British agents. If true, the damage and terror he caused probably exceeded even the collective efforts of his fellow traitors Kim Philby, Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and Anthony Blunt.

Earlier this year, a jury at the Central Criminal Court acquitted Patrick Pottle and Michael Randle, two British peace campaigners, of criminal charges of helping Blake escape from prison. They had admitted the act in a book they wrote together. During the trial, Blake returned to the courtroom where he was sentenced via a video film to tell the jury the pair had acted out of "humanitarian concern."

Yesterday, Mr Pottle said on the BBC radio *Today* programme that if Blake was returned to serve the remainder of his term he would try again to help him escape. Later he said: "It is madness to suggest he could be sent back. What would England

do if the Russians asked for the KGB defector Oleg Gordievsky back?"

Mr Pottle said he had telephoned Blake at his Moscow flat to discuss the news. "It was the first he had heard of the suggestion he might be sent back. He does not think it would happen and did not seem that concerned," Blake told Mr Pottle he was still a communist although he accepted that communism had failed and the party should get out of power.

Some months ago, Blake, who has worked for 25 years at an institute for foreign relations which for the last six years advised President Gorbachev, said: "Communism is an experiment to which humanity will return. It lives and is a dream which lives inside all of us."

Last night, the Home Office confirmed that if Blake were to return to Britain he would be arrested on sight.

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George Blake, confident of his security from British justice

Social worker at Orkney abuse enquiry describes events that ended with dawn raids on families

Children told interviewers of sex rituals in a quarry

By KERRY GILL

THE full allegations of sexual abuse made by three children, which led to nine children of Orkney families being taken into care earlier this year, were disclosed yesterday for the first time by the islands' social work director.

Paul Lee, on the second day of the judicial enquiry in Kirkwall, said the three children told police and an official from the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of bizarre sexual rituals at a quarry on South Ronaldsay. His allegations resulted in their department, the smallest in Scotland, seizing the nine children in dawn raids from their homes on February 27 and taking them to safety on the mainland.

Mr Lee, aged 44, who had previously refused to disclose the events leading up to the seizures, said the three children of a family known as W were already in care following evidence that they had themselves been sexually abused. Their father had previously been convicted of sexual and physical abuse of some of his children.

"Mr Lee said that after talking to other child care professionals about the truth of the statements made by the three children, aged seven, eight and nine, it was considered they must be true. "If the information being thrown up was not accurate then the children must have had enormously fertile imaginations and an ability to maintain corroboration about the statements given the lack of contact between them," he said.

The allegations centred on a man named Morris. He had dressed in a black cloak, hood and mask for sex acts at a quarry on South Ronaldsay during darkness to the accompaniment of music and dancing.

Mr Lee said that on February 6, three weeks before the nine were seized from their homes in dawn raids one of the children, May W, was

interviewed at a police bungalow at Dalneigh, Inverness. "May W started making disclosures about someone she called Morris. She also drew drawings in which she named particular family members and friends of the family. She mentioned Billy M, Sean and Wendy as being present at dancing as well as further people: Stella, Jan, Lakey, Marie, Mark and Christina," he said.

Mr Lee, the first person to give evidence, told how May had said: "He (Morris) makes us run into a circle, he stands in the middle." Mr Lee said the girl drew a stick-like figure with a crook in the middle. The girl said: "That's Morris in the middle. He was wearing a long black cloak with a hood and a black mask covering his eyes. He hooks you when you are dancing. He pulls you in towards him, he is growing a beard... We don't have to talk about the dirty stuff."

Mr Lee continued: "She talked about a quarry in a field and described Morris and Lakey having sexual intercourse. May also reported Morris had intercourse with Queenie, and Benjie with Lakey in a quarry in a field during the hours of darkness." At one point 15 people were mentioned as being involved in the sexual rituals. On February 12 another child, Queenie W, made similar allegations.

Benjamin W, the third child, told his interviewers Morris was sometimes dressed as a turtle, as was the woman known as Lakey. Adults wore long clothing and everyone danced around until Morris hooked someone. Morris hooked M and a sexual act took place. "I did not look when this was going on," he said. Music, *The Power of the Night*, was played.

Mr Lee said it was possible to identify some of those mentioned in the allegations as being the four families known to the enquiry as M, B, H and T. He said the M and T families had supported the W



First witness Paul Lee, left, leaves the enquiry at Kirkwall with his solicitor, Peter Gilliam, after giving evidence

family after their children had been criticised for taking the eight children of the W family from their schools and wanted to avoid this again. There was no suitable accommodation on Orkney and Mr Lee said public pressure made it necessary to remove the nine children to the mainland. Secrecy had been maintained to ensure that the families did not dispose of any evidence.

Mr Lee said the four teams

of police and social workers assigned to the task had to visit the homes before the children went to school and it was preferable to get the children to safety before nightfall. "We wanted to reassure the children that it was not their fault; we were led by the experience of the RSSPOC. We did our best to minimise the trauma," said Mr Lee. The enquiry continues today.

IRA denies offer over sanctuary

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE mother of one of two men who have taken sanctuary in Newry Cathedral, in Co Down, in defiance of an IRA death threat claimed yesterday that the Provisionals had made an offer to try to resolve the situation.

Sheila Madigan, whose son David has now spent 11 days in the cathedral sanctuary, said the IRA had told her through a local priest that her son would not be harmed if he agreed to leave Ireland for one week. Originally Mr Madigan, aged 23, and Liam Kearns, aged 23, both from the republican Drumolane estate in Newry, had been given two days to leave Ireland indefinitely for alleged criminal behaviour or face unspecified "military action", taken to mean death.

Mrs Madigan said yesterday her son had no intention of leaving the cathedral except as a free and innocent man. "We want our sons to walk out of our church free and let the threat be lifted by the Provisional IRA," she said.

The apparent IRA offer has surprised observers. Senior republican sources had made it clear last week that on this issue, which goes to the heart of the IRA's self-appointed role as police force in repub-

lican areas of Northern Ireland, there was no room for compromise.

Republican sources denied any offer had been made and underlined again that the IRA will not back down and that the men will still have to leave Ireland.

The offer follows an order by the cathedral authorities on Monday banning support groups who have taken up the men's case from organising their campaign at the cathedral. The cathedral said that while Mr Kearns and Mr Madigan could remain in the sanctuary, everyone except their relatives would have to leave. The statement presses home the distinction drawn earlier by Cardinal Cahal Daly, the primate of all Ireland, between allowing the church to be used to protect human life and involving itself in politics.

The US Court of Appeals yesterday refused to grant bail to Joseph Doherty, a member of the IRA, on grounds that his eight-year imprisonment in America did not violate the US constitution. The court upheld a lower court's decision to deny bail because of fear that Doherty would flee.

Place of safety, page 14

I'm speechless

Des Williams wrote me a cheque for £100,000. But that's the freedom Des Williams expects from his Abbey National High Interest Cheque Account.



Car sales raise hope

NEW car sales this month were better than expected and a drop in the motoring trade deficit was announced yesterday, raising hopes of a revival for the depressed industry (Richard Duce writes).

The first J-registration sales were down 12.79 per cent to 287,905, compared with 330,121 for August 1-20 last year, according to figures released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

The society also produced figures showing that during the April to June period, the deficit fell to £276 million - £1,220 million below the corresponding figure for 1990. The half-yearly deficit figure for 1991 was £617 million compared with almost £3 billion in the first six months of 1990.

Dog action

The owner of Britain's lone Japanese tosa, a breed listed in the Dangerous Dogs Act, has launched a fund-raising campaign for an action against the government in the European Court of Human Rights. Yvonne Wilson said that owners of the 10,000 pit bull terriers, the main breed affected by the legislation, would be approached, together with the tosa association in Tokyo, for help.

Sellafield halt

Reprocessing of nuclear fuel at Sellafield was halted last night after 900 AEU members voted to continue a strike until seven scaffolders, who were sacked on Friday, were reinstated. A British Nuclear Fuels spokesman said: "We are winding down fuel handling here because of this unofficial strike. It means that nuclear reprocessing will come to a halt." The union says the men were unfairly dismissed.

QAPs' charter

Pensioners must take to the streets and fight for their rights, the British Pensioners' Association said yesterday at the launch of a charter for action (Louise Hidalgo writes). It includes demands for pensions to be raised to one third of the average salary, exemption from utilities standing charges, free public transport, an increased heating allowance, and retirement at 60 for men and women.

Briton goes missing on Crete

From CHRIS ELIOU IN ATHENS

POLICE are searching for a British nanny, aged 22, missing on the island of Crete for the past ten days amid fears by her parents that she might have been kidnapped.

Julie Diane Williams, of Borough Green, Kent, was last seen leaving a nightclub at Aghios Nicolaos, a holiday resort in northern Crete. Sheena Parker, a friend, said that Miss Williams was with three young men from the island's capital of Iraklion, on the night she disappeared.

Alexandra Dandoulakis, Miss Williams's employer, whose husband runs a travel agency on the island, said that she had worked for her for the past two years looking after her three children.

Mrs Dandoulakis, who said that Miss Williams went out alone most nights, became worried after she did not return for two days. Miss Williams's clothes, money and her possessions were all found undisturbed at her flat.

Mrs Dandoulakis said that she went to the police and reported the disappearance but was told to wait for a few days in case she turned up. "But a week later when there was no sign of her I went again to the police and filed an official claim of disappearance," she said.

That contradicted police claims that they had been notified of the woman's disappearance by Interpol only on Monday, after a complaint from her father.

Sarah Williams, Miss Williams's mother, said yesterday: "I am praying Julie is alive and well and has just gone off with the men she was leaving the nightclub with. There is nothing to suggest she is in any trouble except I would have expected her to ring. She is not a silly girl, and I can't help thinking she has been kidnapped or held somewhere against her will."

Graham Williams, her father, who is divorced but has since remarried, said: "I will give it another couple of days before deciding to fly out with Sarah."



ABBEY NATIONAL

The habit of a lifetime

Women professors 'paid up to £2,000 less than men'

By DAVID TYTLER
EDUCATION EDITOR

SENIOR women professors in British universities are paid up to £2,000 a year less than their male counterparts, according to a survey of university salaries published today.

The survey, by the Association of University Teachers, showed that women also tended to be concentrated in the lower salary bands, with more than a half of them earning less than £30,000 compared with only 28 per cent of men. Diana Warwick, general secretary of the association, said yesterday: "It is shocking for women professors to be treated in this way, and systems of secrecy and discretion provide opportunity for unfairness. We want to move now to bring equity to the system of professorial pay."

The association said the argument that women earned less than men because they were promoted later did not hold good, as the survey showed that within the five main subjects, women were older in three and younger in two and were paid less in all five. The differences in salary between men and women

HOW UNIVERSITY WOMEN LOSE OUT

PROFESSORS		
	WOMEN	MEN
£27,000-£29,999	53%	28%
£30,000-£34,999	41%	55%
£35,000+	6%	16%

SENIOR LECTURERS		
	WOMEN	MEN
£27,000-£29,999	69%	36%
£30,000-£34,999	31%	49%
£35,000+	0%	16%

Source: AUT

were much greater than could be accounted for by age differences, which added only £125 for each year.

It has also been said that women's salaries were depressed because they tended to work in the arts, where salaries are generally lower, but the survey shows that women fare poorly in all areas. Among

non-clinical professors, those teaching medical science were the highest paid with 22 per cent receiving over £35,000, followed by engineering (19 per cent) while only 7 per cent of language and literature professors earned more than £35,000.

At the other end of the scale, 39 per cent of professors in the

other arts earned less than £30,000, compared with 25 per cent in engineering.

The survey showed the average salary for non-clinical professors was £32,120 and £31,800 for senior staff, compared with the national averages of £32,420 and £33,162. Women made up 5 per cent of the survey, which matches the national figure.

Salaries of clinical professors, such as those teaching surgery and dentistry, are considerably higher, with 87 per cent of those taking part in the survey earning more than £40,000. The average salary was £42,041.

Salary depends not only on the subject but where it is taught. A maths or science professor at Birmingham was paid an average £5,000 more than the rates at London, Bristol, Hull or St Andrews.

Staff who took part in the survey voted two to one in favour of a national salary scale based on annual rises. Two thirds were dissatisfied with pay arrangements, which they said were secretive and unfair. Only 10 universities responded to the survey, most refusing on the grounds of confidentiality.



Road to ratdom: Bob Hope, the London-born American comedian, arriving at the London Hilton yesterday to join the showbusiness charity body, the Grand Order of Water Rats, by becoming a Baby Rat at 83.

Blanket ban on 767 engines is lifted

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Airways and Rolls-Royce have convinced safety authorities on both sides of the Atlantic to lift the ban on thrust reversers in their Boeing 767s.

The ban was imposed on 168 of the twin-engine aircraft regardless of the type of power plant they used. British Airways and other airlines were angry that their Rolls-Royce powered aircraft were included, although they did not have the same reverse thrust system as that in the Pratt and Whitney powered 767 that crashed in Thailand three months ago with the loss of 223 lives.

When the ban was imposed by the Federal Aviation Administration in America and the British Civil Aviation Authority two weeks ago, they had no choice but to insert pins which prevented the thrust reversers from being used and meant that brakes alone were used to stop planes. Pilots feared that if they had to stop suddenly when accelerat-

ing for take-off on a short, wet or icy runway, they may have run off the end.

BA and Rolls-Royce argued that the ban was arbitrary and that Rolls engines had thrust reversers which were powered by pneumatic pressure rather than by the hydraulic system used by Pratt and Whitney.

It is now believed that a piece of rubber from a damaged washer became lodged in the hydraulic fluid supply line of the Lands Air jet which crashed in Thailand and triggered the deployment of the thrust reversers in flight. All BA's fleet of 13 Boeing 767s will have the blocking pin removed.

The co-pilot sacked after the 1989 Kegworth air crash, in which 47 people died, has accepted nearly £10,000 in settlement from British Midland Airways after claiming unfair dismissal. First Officer David McClelland, aged 42, had his contract cancelled by British Midland at the beginning of this year.

Hospital goes live on TV

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

HAMMERSMITH hospital is to open its doors to BBC camera crews next week, inviting viewers into the operating theatre with five days of live, fly-on-the-wall broadcasts.

What goes on behind the scenes at the west London postgraduate teaching hospital, from complex treatments to interviews with administrators about funding shortages, will be recorded and broadcast on BBC1 in half-hour programmes for five days starting Monday.

The programmes will be BBC1's third *Hospital Watch*. The first, from Portsmouth in 1986, was watched by 37 million people at some point during the week. Nine million people watched the second, from the Royal Liverpool hospital and Alder Hey children's hospital in 1988.

David Paterson, the executive producer of *Hospital Watch*, said yesterday: "During the week we hope to see surgery to repair damage to the fallopian tubes and provide the first live transmission of open heart surgery to replace a defective valve. We have a 'hoped for' agenda for medical and surgical patients and treatments but we can't be sure of anything because most of the bulletins will be live."

Hospital Watch will investigate such topics as selective drug treatment for cancer, operations on babies inside the womb, the treatment of distressing skin conditions and bone marrow transplants to treat leukaemia. It will also film pioneering advances in "keyhole" surgery, as well as interventional radiology, a new specialty developed at Hammersmith hospital and used to treat young people who have contracted rare and life-threatening abnormalities in their arteries and veins.

Mr Paterson said he had permission to film the treatment of about 20 patients due to check in to the hospital.

Media, page 27

Island's tap water polluted

Officials from the drinking water inspectorate are investigating the contamination of supplies to thousands of homes on Anglesey. An excess of lime turned tap water into a bleach-like solution last week which some householders and holiday makers said caused mouth ulcers, sore throats and skin irritation.

The fault was traced to a treatment plant and supplies were returned to normal by the weekend. Welsh Water is preparing for compensation claims from people who drank the water.

Lord's son dies

Andrew Sanderson, aged 23, son of Lord Sanderson, chairman of the Scottish Conservative party, died after falling from the Royal Border railway bridge at Berwickshire, Northumberland.

Funfair ordeal

The Rapids white water ride at the American Adventure theme park near Ilkley, Derbyshire, has been closed after Alan Dickson, aged 11, of Etwell, Derbyshire, was dragged under water for 20 yards.

Luck runs out

The tail of the racehorse Voltigeur, believed to bring good luck, has been removed from display at York racecourse museum because superstitious punters have left it threadbare.

£30,000 robbery

Robbers armed with hammers stole an estimated £30,000 as it was being delivered to a post office in New Bradwell, Milton Keynes.

Woman killed

Edith May Barrow, aged 79, was found dead at her flat in Matfield, Kent. Police said that she had died of asphyxia after a "confrontation".

Guns stolen

Thieves stole antique and other guns worth £28,000 from a home in West Ashton, Wiltshire.

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هكذا من الأصل

Complaints placed in free access of personal health records

NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CTIONS will be new legal rights for the first time to examine their health records, the health department made clear yesterday. From November 1, patients will be able to see their own records under a bill which will apply only to the health records compiled after 1984 and existing records must be open to scrutiny if those holding them are asked to release them. Doctors will be entitled to refuse requests from patients if they judge that disclosure might cause serious harm to the patient or to the public. Hospitals and family doctors will also be given dis-

cretion to charge patients up to £10 for releasing records that have not been updated within the past 40 days. This charge already applies to the 1984 Data Protection Act, which gives patients the right to examine medical data stored on computers. Most records are still held manually.

Stephen Dorrell, a junior health minister, said that although it has long been good professional practice for doctors to compile records in the belief that patients might ultimately be given the right to see them, it was not "reasonable" to require the new legislation to apply retrospectively. "You cannot change the rules after the record has been written," he said at a health department press conference launching a guide to health authorities on implementing the act.

A medical record giving lengthy details behind a diagnosis of mental illness and one recording that a patient with personality problems was suffering from a terminal disease were cited at the press conference as examples of the kind of circumstances in which doctors would be justified in withholding access.

Mr Dorrell said that in the latter case the doctor should be able to break the news to the patient gradually rather than by allowing him to read it "as a bald fact".

Under the new law, piloted through Parliament by Douglas Henderson, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne North, patients will have the right to challenge refusals in the courts. However, Mr Dorrell made plain that he wanted access to be granted without resort to such steps and he supported doctors who made records available on an informal basis.

The health department would be bringing the right of access within the remit of its hospital complaints procedure to minimise the need for litigation and similar administrative safeguards would be introduced for the family doctor service, he said.

The minister explained that the 40-day rule was necessary to cover the costs of searching back through old files and to allow for the fact that most requests for access came from patients seeking to ensure that a recent consultation or course of treatment had been accurately recorded.

"The current health record is the one to which you have access without charge. If you seek access to a record going back over many years, then the health authority has a discretion to charge."

The guidance paper points out to health authorities that it will be relatively easy for patients receiving a course of treatment to avoid payment for seeing their records. All they will have to do is make another appointment to see their doctor, then apply for access within 40 days. Mr Dorrell said that he did not regard the new fees as a "major source of revenue" for the National Health Service.

Reminded of the difficulty of reading much medical handwriting, Mr Dorrell added that while he was conscious that his power had limits, it would be "sensible" if doctors wrote legibly.

Guidelines on Aids condemned

By BILL FROST

DECLARATION of rights for people with Aids and HIV launched yesterday calls for a national campaign aimed at securing greater legal protection and public respect for those with the virus.

The charter was launched by a coalition of 17 organisations and backed by leading churchmen and politicians, among them were Dr George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Paddy Ashdown, Liberal Democrat leader, and Sir David Steel, the former Liberal leader.

A counter "charter", published yesterday by the Conservative Family Campaign, calling on HIV-infected individuals to recognise their responsibilities and duties, as condemned by MPs who had formerly supported the group. As reported in *The Times* on Saturday, the group demanded controls on people infected with the virus and urged for priority to be given protecting the public.

The Conservative Family Campaign's charter said people with HIV should recognise that they may need to sacrifice personal freedoms. They should abstain from promiscuity, drug abuse and tell their employers.

In contrast, the declaration from voluntary organisations, including the Haemophilia Society and the National Aids Trust, emphasised that people with HIV have the same rights as others, from equal protection under the law to the right to have a family.

Stephen Dorrell, the junior health minister, appeared yesterday to give some support to the Conservative Family Campaign charter. "If you have a serious and continuing danger, then clearly common human decency requires you to think about the actions you take," he said.

Jerry Hayes, the MP for Harlow and one of the 30 backbench conservative MPs who formerly supported the group, said yesterday he would resign as a sponsor. "The Conservative Family Campaign charter is dangerous drivel."

Villiers too ill to give evidence in car case

THE home of the car designer Amherst Villiers was changed into a makeshift courtroom yesterday when a judge arrived to hear further evidence in his claim that Rolls-Royce broke an agreement to help him to create a supercar as a tribute to Sir Henry Royce.

The High Court hearing had to be adjourned, however, because Mr Villiers, who is aged 91 and suffering from cancer, was too ill to be questioned. His daughter Janie said later: "My father is very distressed and is fighting to stay alive so that he will be able to give his testimony."

Judge Prosser, QC, surrounded by lawyers who had removed their shoes to avoid damaging the white Canadian maple floor of Mr Villiers's studio in Kensington, west London, said that the designer was not in a condition to go ahead. The judge added that the court was not in a position to conduct the hearing "in this building".

He said that the case, in which Mr Villiers is suing

Rolls-Royce Motor Cars for £500,000 for alleged breach of a June 1983 agreement to produce a super-charged car, would continue at a date to be fixed in the next legal term, beginning in October. It would be necessary to have "the utmost detail" of Mr Villiers's ability to continue his evidence so that the risk of a further abortive hearing could be avoided.

Mr Villiers had started to give evidence at the High Court last month. He said the car that he had intended to create was "messed up" by Rolls-Royce and became "a bastardised thing - a sort of folly". Before he could be cross-examined by lawyers for Rolls-Royce, however, he injured himself in a fall and had to have a hip replacement operation.

It was thought last week that Mr Villiers had sufficiently recovered to be able to continue giving evidence at his home and artist's studio, which he designed and built in 1961.



Lot of chair: Jill Potterton, of Bonhams, next to a 76in high Georgian mahogany master's chair, estimated at up to £5,000, in a masonic items sale on Friday

Publicans call time on support for Tory party

PUBLICANS, always regarded as the most right-wing of folk, are deserting the Tory party in droves, according to a survey published today. They are protesting at the government's handling of changes in their industry by switching to Labour and the Liberal Democrats.

The survey, conducted by the *Morning Advertiser*, the publicans' paper, shows that a year ago 91.5 per cent of landlords who responded to a questionnaire said they would vote Conservative. Today, however, only 10 per cent say they would back the Tories, with 39.5 per cent vowing to support Labour and 33 per cent backing the Liberal Democrats. A year ago, the two parties were supported by only 2 per cent each.

"It is a startling result and shows just how disenchanted publicans are with the Conservative party," Kim Adams, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, said. "They feel badly let down and believe that the action the government is taking now is too little, too late." He added that, although the survey was based on the responses of only 139

Brewery industry changes could cost Mr Major dear at the next election, writes Tony Dawe

publicans, it was a representative sample.

The National Licensed Victuallers' Association believes that the government has modified regulations intended to increase competition in the trade and that the leading brewers have acquired even more power. The regulations called on each large brewer to free many of its pubs from selling only its own brands, to introduce "guest beers" in those pubs that remain tied, and to bring tenants within the scope of the new Landlord and Tenant Act.

The association claims, however, that brewers have closed many pubs and brought some of the more profitable tenanted houses back into management. It also says that tenants are being charged extra rent for selling guest beers and that new leases giving tenants

more security are accompanied by huge rent rises.

Doug Henderson, Labour's trade spokesman, said: "What the government intended has not happened. There has been a further concentration of power and the impact has been to raise prices. I am not surprised by the survey, judging by the enormous postbag I have received on the subject."

The Liberal Democrats also expressed delight at the survey but Tory Central Office said that "it refused to comment on opinion polls and surveys". Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, has, however, summoned the heads of the major brewing companies for meetings on the issue and is likely to make a statement to try to soothe Britain's publicans next month.

"The findings from this poll are very significant and should be regarded as a warning to the Conservative party," John Overton, chief executive of the victuallers' association said. "Licensees not only represent a substantial number of voters but can also influence millions of their customers in time for the next general election."

I'm speechless



Claire Ryan never expected her husband to slip an eternity ring on her finger. But a romantic impulse got the better of Nick and his Abbey National Investment Account allowed him to do just that, with one of his two free annual withdrawals.

ABBEY NATIONAL

The habit of a lifetime

British Association

Professor calls for controls on Gift fertility treatment

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

A FORM of infertility treatment widely available in health service hospitals and private clinics was criticised as second-rate by specialists yesterday.

The technique, called Gift (gamete intra-fallopian transfer), is less successful than in-vitro fertilisation (IVF) and could be dangerous for some patients, according to Robert Winston, of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Hammersmith hospital, west London. The method involves placing eggs and sperm from the infertile couple into the fallopian tube in an attempt to achieve fertilisation there, rather than in the laboratory.

Professor Winston said that there was no evidence that babies were being born with abnormalities as a result, but it was potentially dangerous for some women. The procedure was being performed in clinics that had inadequate laboratory facilities, and by staff who in some cases were short of skills.

"In spite of our protestations to the government, Gift is not regulated, and I think there will be bad consequences," he said. "Paradoxically, IVF is regulated. The outcome is that health service resources are being wasted on Gift, a second-rate treatment, while there is no proper provision of IVF."

Jack Cohen, a consultant reproductive biologist in Birmingham, said: "Gift makes it easy for hospitals and clinics to look as if they are doing something for the infertile patient, but the technique encourages sloppy thinking and sloppy work."

Professor Winston said that Britain had led the world in the revolution in reproductive medicine and embryo research in the last decade. The next few years would see this

work help to prevent many serious or fatal hereditary disorders, such as cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy. Progress in chromosomal screening offered the prospect of improved treatment for older women bearing children, and the avoidance of Down's syndrome.

"Unfortunately, there are serious problems that make it difficult to predict whether this revolution will be of real benefit to ordinary people," he said. "Only a tiny fraction of patients who need IVF treatment have received it. Britain is almost the only advanced European country that has made no proper medical provision for infertility treatments in general, or IVF in particular." As a result, IVF was largely in the hands of private clinics, and was often being offered when it was inappropriate.

Under the new laws on human embryology and fertilisation, the government was effectively taxing IVF treatments. It was disgraceful that clinics had to pay for a licence to embark on new research projects, he said.

"Reproductive science is one of the most exciting and

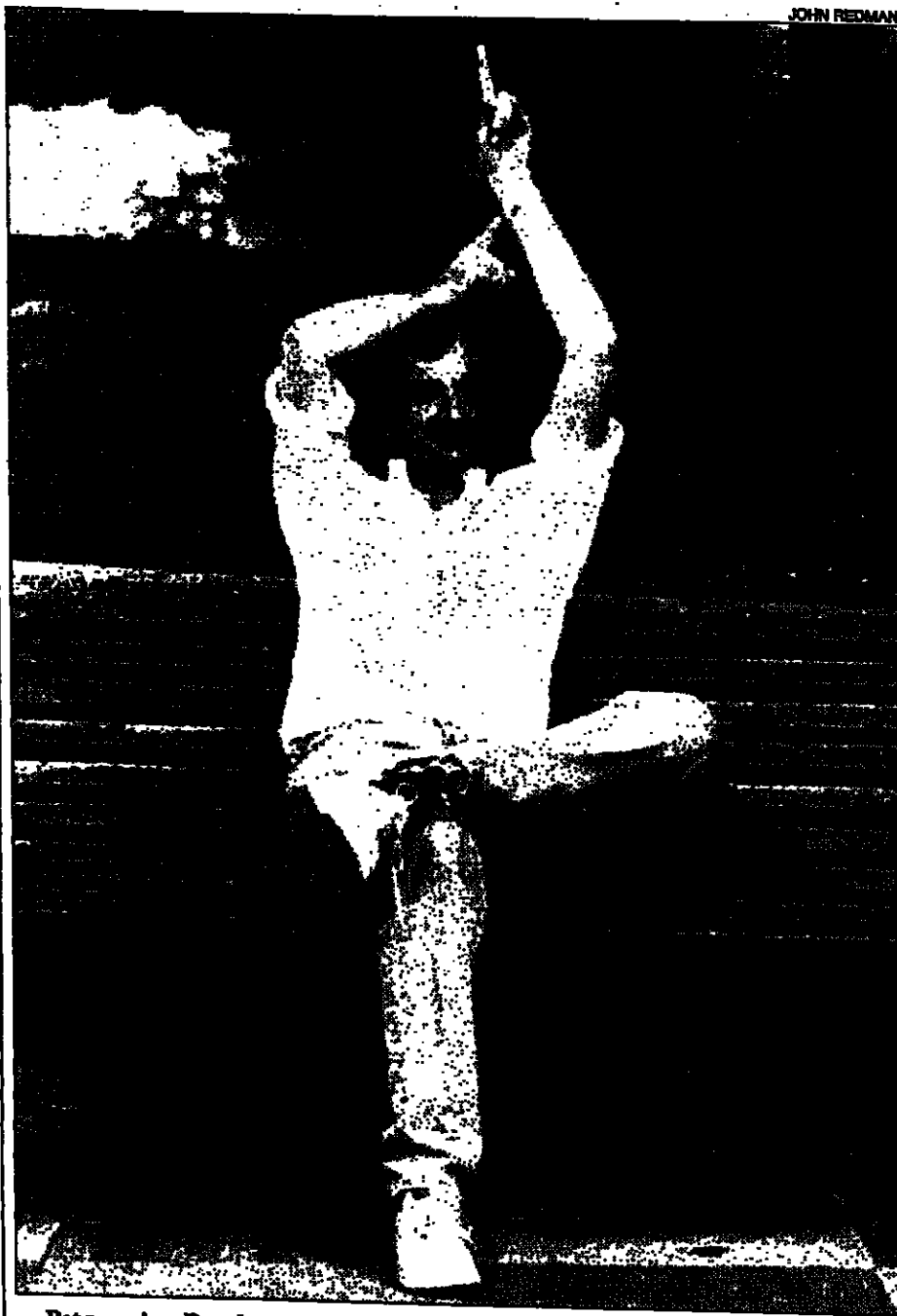
important medical areas, with huge potential for improving the lives of many individuals. But much of the pioneering work has been very poorly funded."

Scientists had been so busy campaigning to protect embryo research during the drafting of the new laws that they had failed to pay sufficient attention to other flaws now emerging from the legislation, Professor Winston said.

● A contraceptive vaccine for women is unlikely to be developed before the end of the century, partly because of a lack of support from the drug industry, another specialist said yesterday.

A long-lasting, reversible vaccine based on antibodies to sperm that would block fertilisation was feasible, John Aitken, of the Medical Research Council's reproductive biology unit in Edinburgh, said, but was still at least ten years away. "There has been no radically new form of contraception since the pill in the 1960s, because the pharmaceutical companies are reluctant to get involved," he said.

Work ethic, page 1



Pot warming: Douglas Adams, *Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy* author, rehearses, for a speech on threats to mankind, his impression of lobsters' movements when boiled

Singer's image causes sex role confusion

ATTEMPTS to redefine the role of the sexes over the past 20 years have been frustrated by such high profile figures as the pop singer Madonna. Helen Haste told the psychology section of the British Association yesterday (Nigel Hawkes writes).

Madonna, she said, presented a striking example of how, in spite of the so-called New Man and the liberated woman, sex refused to be rationalised and tidied away. The singer projected an ambiguous and threatening sexuality because she combined in a new way two

of the classic categories into which men customarily divided women.

Dr Haste, of the psychology department at Bath university, defined the categories as wife/mother, whore, waif, and witch. The first was chaste, and relatively sexless; the second, a sexual being but only in men's terms; the third, a corruptible innocent needing male protection; and the fourth a sexually independent woman outside male control.

The unusual appeal of Madonna, Dr Haste said, came from combining the

whore and the witch. "She dresses like a whore, but presents herself as a witch." Her success was evidence that efforts to undermine old stereotypes had failed.

The new ideal of mutuality and equality in sex had failed to take account of the dark side of male passion. "It is not enough to pass laws against sex discrimination, or to try to educate people to shed their stereotype. We need changes in people's basic models of the relationship between the sexes. A challenge to sex roles therefore becomes a challenge to large areas of our beliefs."



Madonna: mixture of the whore and the witch

Caring dinosaur is reassessed

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

DINOSAURS have an unfair image, the British Association was told yesterday. Although widely seen as slow, stupid and unemotional creatures whose extinction was inevitable, in reality dinosaurs were highly successful and well adapted, and they devoted considerable parental attention to their young.

The dinosaur's new image comes from work at the Museum of the Rockies at Montana state university. Professor John Horner told the British Association that evidence from dinosaur sites in the United States showed that baby dinosaurs were relatively helpless when they emerged from the egg. In that respect they were more like birds than crocodiles and alligators.

The bones of baby dinosaurs had physical features similar to those seen in the young of modern birds and mammals. "We think of these juvenile features as cute," Professor Horner said. "Their role appears to be to act as mechanisms to stimulate caring behaviour in parents." The evidence of such features made him think that they were probably regarded as cuddlesome by their parents, who must have devoted much time to their upbringing.

Dr Konstantin Mikhailov, of the Soviet Palaeontological Institute in Moscow, told the meeting that the discovery of dinosaur nests and eggs in the Gobi Desert indicated that the creatures had lived in compact groups or even colonies, which implied complex social behaviour. He said that the eggs of the proceratops had been found in large colonies, nesting in permanent sites along lake margins in Mongolia. Their colonies were similar to those of sea iguanas that live on the rocks of the Galapagos Islands. Various reptiles and birds shared the same nesting communities.

Michael Benton, of Bristol university, said that far from being failures, dinosaurs "were some of the most successful animals of all time". He advanced the theory that the rise of dino-

saurs, as well as the result of a mass extinction 225 million years ago, was a time when dinosaurs like reptiles and mammals which preceded them suddenly disappeared. "It was a dramatic thing that happened," he believes it was a mass extinction event which enabled them to compete with mammals and dinosaurs, for 140 million years another event totally wiped them out.

Sea routes tailored each ship

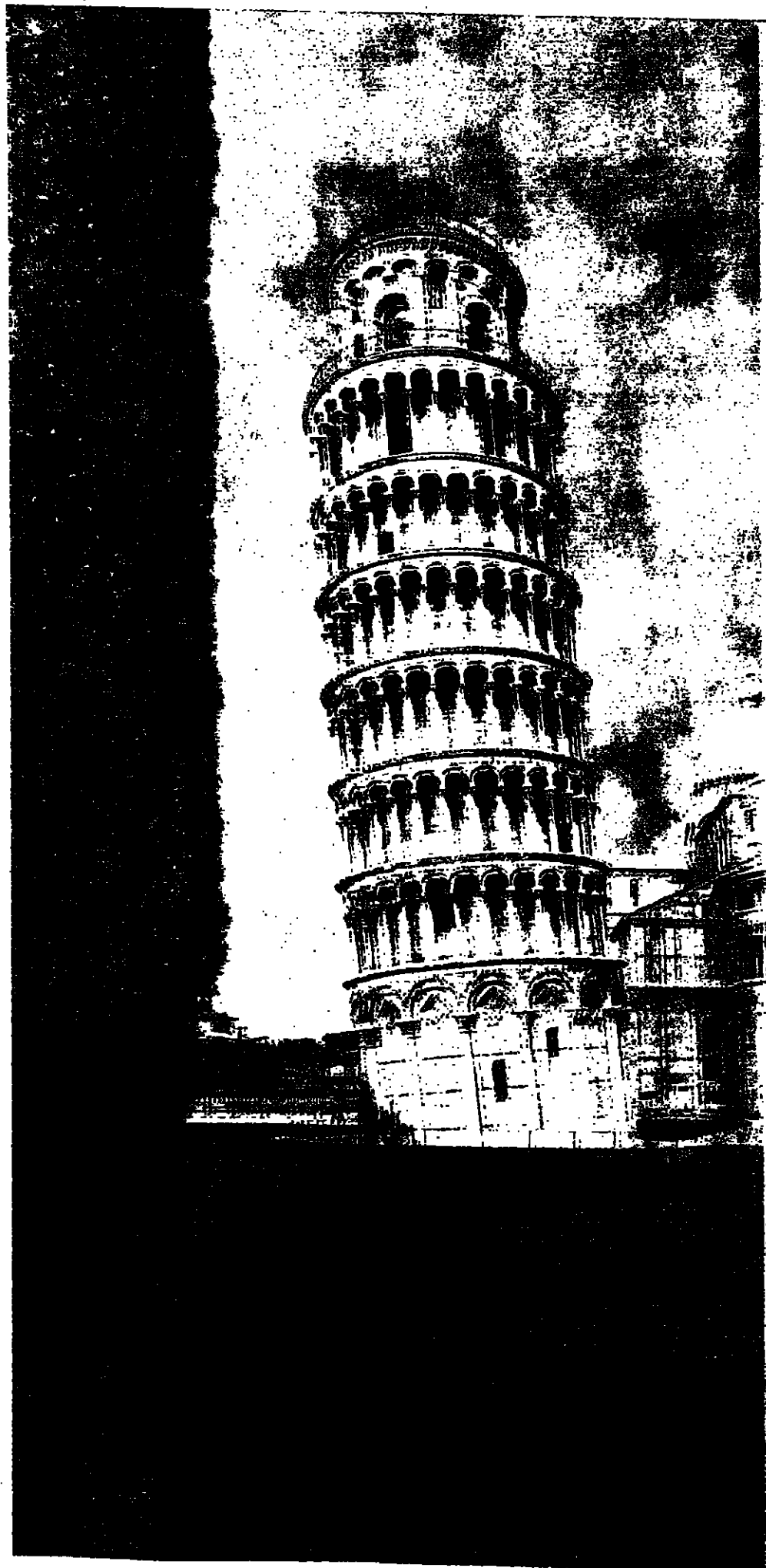
By OUR SCIENCE EDITOR

SHIPS' masters could soon have individual route plans across the oceans, tailored to their vessel and regularly updated by a system using satellites and computers.

Tests will begin this winter on a system developed by Oceanroutes company. The idea is not only to avoid storms and bad weather, but to provide routes that offer the fastest journey, or use the least fuel, and are shaped to characteristics of each vessel.

Dr Simon Calvert, of Plymouth South West in Plymouth, outlined the system yesterday. Satellite information on waves and waves which is combined with computer models of the performance of each ship to work out the best route. That route is then transmitted to the ship's computer on a display screen.

The work at Plymouth, funded by Oceanroutes, designed to improve computer models and to extend weather data beyond the seven days possible using forecasting techniques. If the tests are successful, the system should reduce the risks of storms and improve the economics of shipping.



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Revolution in family life makes home cooking redundant

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE kitchen might become almost redundant in the family home of the future, as traditional cooking rituals are replaced by eating out, meals delivered to the doorstep, and prepared convenience foods, according to researchers.

Already, in America, some purpose-built houses contain neither a kitchen nor a cooker, and almost half of US food expenditure goes on eating away from home.

Britain is going the same way, Kate Purcell, of the hotel and catering management department at Oxford polytechnic, told the British Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Plymouth yesterday.

The nation's eating habits have altered radically in the past 12 or so years, partly because more wives have jobs, leaving them less time to cook, while the restaurant and catering trades have expanded rapidly, she said.

The number of adults who eat out for leisure has grown from 18 million in 1979 to at least 25 million now. In 1979, they had about 13,000 licensed restaurants to choose from; now they have almost 21,000. Spending on eating out rose from £3.878 billion to £11.323 billion between 1979 and 1989.

Dr Purcell suggested that many dual-income families not only prefer to eat out, but may even choose to work in order to be able to afford more restaurant visits.

"More people are eating out more frequently, more people are buying takeaway meals, more households are consuming ready meals in the home," she said. "Is eating out enabling people to buy time to do other things, or is the time

spent eating out an end in itself?"

Jill Norman, a publisher of cookery books, told the meeting: "Due to the affluence of the 1980s, at least in the South-East, people no longer wanted to spend time cooking. The dinner party days were over; they entertained in restaurants. The kitchen in many a yuppie apartment has no cooker, just a microwave and a small hob."

Dr Purcell said that the traditional idea of Sunday lunch and two or three formal meals a day was being abandoned by many families in favour of "grazing", in which members of a household eat snack meals alone, or in erratic groupings of family or friends. Such changes might cause a great deal of female guilt about the need to provide a "proper meal".

"Being a good cook and a good meal-provider is seen by women and men alike as an essential component of being a good wife and mother," she said. "It is a guilt which the advertising industry exploits shamelessly."

Another researcher said that people have been so bombarded with advice and warnings about food safety in recent years that they have become anxious about eating.

Teresa Keil, of the social sciences department at Loughborough University of Technology, said: "There appears to be a deep-seated anxiety and ambivalence concerning eating, which has both health and ethical dimensions."

Many people felt guilty about the extravagance of Western diets compared to food shortages in the developing world, Mrs Keil said. "Scientists and moralists have taken the lid off the hamper

and let out, as from Pandora's box, all kinds of unwelcome arguments and information to undermine the pleasures of the table," she said.

Working women should be given enough maternity leave to allow them to breast-feed their babies for at least three months, a professor of obstetrics said yesterday.

Peter Howie, of Dundee university medical school and Ninewells hospital, Dundee, said that the move was needed to encourage more mothers to breast-feed, rather than rely on artificial feeds.

"Suckling of the young is an

integral part of the reproductive cycle of all mammals, and the human is the only mammalian species to try to dispense with this vital biological activity," Professor Howie said.

"The trend towards artificial feeding has had very damaging effects on infant health and population growth, and all efforts to restore breast feeding to its rightful place deserve unreserved support."

In addition to its natural nutritional function, breast feeding protected a baby against infection and, in developing countries, encouraged adequate gaps between pregnancies, Professor Howie said. Recent research had shown a reduction in gastro-intestinal illness in breast-fed babies.

"There is a very strong case for establishing policies which will enable mothers to sustain breast feeding for at least 13 weeks as a minimum health objective," he said.

Transgenic cows to be source of antibiotic

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY
CORRESPONDENT

SCIENTISTS claim to have engineered the world's first dairy cow to carry human genes. A single gene carrying an antibiotic normally found in human tears has been inserted into the eggs of Friesians and then implanted back to the mother cow. The gene, not naturally made in cows' milk, is produced in human tear glands and milk to fight infections.

Scientists hope to harvest the substance, called lactoferrin, from cows' milk to produce a cheap antibiotic for treating gastro-intestinal infections in humans and diseases such as mastitis in animals.

Because it is natural, the antibiotic should carry no harmful side-effects. In addition, bacteria are unlikely to acquire resistance as has been the case with the widespread use of man-made antibiotics.

The Friesians, now about 10 months old, are the work of a team at the university of Leiden, Holland, led by Herman de Boer, professor of microbiology. A company, Gene Pharming Europe, has been set up to exploit the breakthrough.

Professor de Boer said yesterday that the novel technique they were using was leading a relatively high success rate in creating "transgenic" cows, an important consideration given that, unlike transgenic mice, cows take longer to develop.

The first milk carrying human antibiotic should be available some time next year,



Nanny culture: Dr Karl Ebert, of Tufts veterinary school, with the first genetically engineered goats. The milk will dissolve blood clots for treatment of heart attacks

he said. News of the work, published in the industry magazine *BioTechnology*, comes as researchers at Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine, North Grafton, Massachusetts, have announced the development of transgenic goats, whose milk produces tissue plasminogen activator, a protein which

dissolves blood clots and which is given to heart attack victims. The team believes that the protein will work longer than any of its man-made equivalents.

At the same time, a team in Edinburgh has announced the production of five transgenic sheep, which may play a key role in the

treatment of emphysema, the degenerative lung disease, and cystic fibrosis.

About one in 1,000 people suffers from an inherited disease in which the body produces too little of that protein, leading to their lungs becoming scarred and brittle. In America some people are being treated with supplements of the protein extracted from human blood, but the costs are high and only small amounts can be collected in that way.

The Edinburgh team, a collaboration between the company Pharmaceutical Proteins and the Agricultural and Food Research Council's institute of animal physiology and genetics research, believes the sheep may be the answer, because they produce high yields in their milk.

Martyn Breeze, marketing director at Pharmaceutical Proteins, said yesterday that the company hoped to have the anti-emphysema protein in mass production by the mid-1990s.

I can't stop talking about it

As an Abbey National Instant Saver customer, Peter Nolan got the money for the ring simply by calling in on his way to the jewellers. He kept the engagement a secret. Now Carol is telling just fifty of her closest friends.



Britons have snack market in the bag

By ROBIN YOUNG

BRITONS eat more snack food than any other Europeans except the Dutch, and six times as much as a head of the Portuguese, according to a report published yesterday by the Leatherhead Food RA research laboratory.

Compared with an average annual European consumption of 2.5kg a head, Britons last year ate an average of 4.2kg of crisps, nuts, savoury snacks and extruded products. The Dutch, however, ate an average of a sixth as much again as Britons.

The other countries with per capita consumption over 3kg a year were Norway, Ireland, Belgium and West Germany. Italy, Finland and Portugal had average consumptions of 1kg a head or less, and all other west European countries in the survey ate between 1.7kg and 2.2kg a head each year.

Britons' appetite for snacks makes Britain easily the largest market, accounting for 235,000 tonnes a year, over a quarter of the European total. Western Germany took second place, eating more than a fifth share, and France came third with almost an eighth. Potato crisps are Europe's

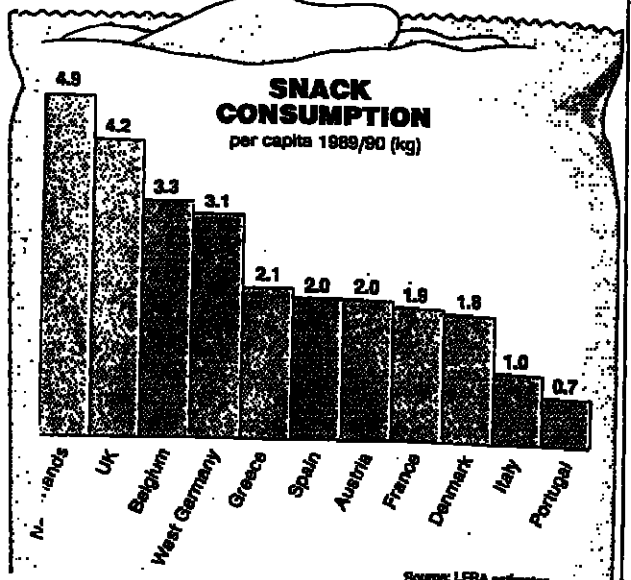
favourite snack, with total sales of 390,000 tonnes a year claiming 44 per cent of the total volume. In the United Kingdom, savoury snacks are the fastest-growing area, with sales of about £400 million a year. Sales of potato crisps are rising in the UK by 6 per cent a year.

The British company United Biscuits, which manufactures KP Foods, supplies a fifth of Europe's snacks, only marginally less than the American company PepsiCo, which produces the Walkers and Smiths crisp brands.

The researchers estimate that the UK snack food market was worth nearly £1.3 billion last year, with Walkers crisps the top-selling brand in grocers' shops, confectionary shops and petrol stations, where its sales are estimated to have exceeded £130 million.

The UK market for nuts is estimated at £142 million a year. Recent growth has come from premium varieties such as pistachios, macadamias and honey-roasted nuts.

The European Snack Food Industry (Leatherhead Food RA, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7RY; £350)



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مكتبة القرآن الكريم

Pact on troop cuts promises an end to war in Cambodia

From Neil Kelly
IN PATTAYA, THAILAND

AFTER almost 13 years of war, Cambodia took its first big step towards peace yesterday when leaders of the warring factions agreed, at a conference here, on plans which will virtually demilitarise the country.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former monarch, described the historic decision as "a happy, unexpected result". Explaining that there had been no recriminations about the Khmer Rouge, over its past crimes, he said: "Everyone agrees to let bygones be bygones."

The armies of the four factions will be reduced by 70 per cent and the remainder disarmed and placed in cantonments under United Nations control. That will reduce the combatants from about 150,000 to fewer than 50,000. Government forces numbering more than 100,000 will outnumber the Khmer Rouge and their allies by more than two-to-one. All weapons and ammunition will be stored with the UN.

Even the Cambodian government's security police will come under UN control although numbers will not be reduced. Among their duties are counter-insurgency, policing, military co-operation and safeguarding public loyalty to the communist party.

The military agreement



Sihanouk: agreement was "happy and unexpected"

came only three hours after statements which appeared to put it beyond reach. Prince Norodom said he agreed with the United States and Britain that all the Cambodian army should be stood down, but Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister, repeated that he would accept no more than a 40 per cent drop in his army. Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, said each side could have 5,000 armed men, although he preferred total demobilisation.

Western diplomats said that a 40 per cent reduction would probably have been rejected by the five permanent members of the security council, as inadequate and breaking the essentials of their peace plan, but a 70 per cent cut would almost certainly be accepted.

The diplomats said officials from China, which supports the Khmer Rouge, and Vietnam, chief sponsor of the Cambodian government, had worked for two days to secure concessions from both sides.

The last obstacle for the Cambodians on the road to peace is agreement on the number and powers of a UN peacekeeping force. The government wants only a token UN presence, but the Khmer Rouge and other resistance groups, as well as Western countries, believe big teams will be needed to guarantee the military pact as well as free and fair elections. For those reasons they also want UN control over key ministries in Phnom Penh until the election. According to the Khmer Rouge leader, the ceasefire which has generally been respected for the past three months, will be broken unless 700 UN military personnel are put in place quickly and another 2,000 more in October. Civilian officials should be sent after that, he said.

American and British officials, who are co-ordinating policies and activities, say that agreement on the UN role is the key to a final settlement. The Cambodian leaders, who hope to achieve this before their meeting ends today, will present their conclusions for approval by the five permanent members of the security council tomorrow.



Keeping faith: young Turkish immigrants from Greece demonstrating outside the Fener Greek Orthodox patriarchate building in Istanbul yesterday after Greek authorities appointed a new Muslim leader in Xanthi, northern Greece. The Turks want the previous leader reinstated

Slovo suffering from cancer

From Ray Kennedy in Johannesburg

JOE Slovo, aged 65, the general secretary of the South African Communist Party and a senior member of the African National Congress executive, has cancer of the bone marrow.

He says the disease is responding to treatment and will not interfere with his work, but he is expected to resign from his party post at the annual congress at the end

of the year. The party may disclose the names of its members for the first time at the congress. Chris Hani, the leader of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, is likely to succeed Mr Slovo as general secretary of the party, while Mr Slovo takes over as chairman - a less-demanding office - from Dan Tloome.

His illness, at a time when world communism is in dis-

array, is a severe blow to the party in South Africa and to the ANC. He has been a key member of the ANC's team in negotiations with the National party government.

Lithuanian-born Mr Slovo was nine when his parents emigrated to South Africa. A communist party member since the 1940s, he is a law graduate of Witwatersrand university in Johannesburg.

Blighted island lurches from tragedy to ruin

From Gavin Bell in Antananarivo

ON A patch of dusty ground by a dilapidated Lutheran church, a group of barefoot urchins is playing football. One of them is having difficulty keeping up with the game because he can only hobble on two clubbed feet. Occasionally one of his friends kicks the ball gently towards him, evoking a big grin and squeals of delight.

The cameo in a provincial town in central Madagascar says much about the people of this huge island. Blighted by poverty and disease, battered by seasonal cyclones and beset by chronic political upheaval, they are remarkably good-natured.

The latest storm swirling around their autocratic President Ratsiraka pales by comparison with the plundering of pirates and slave traders, civil wars between rival monarchies, and rebellions against colonial rulers during their chequered history.

An impressive royal palace overlooking the capital, Antananarivo, preserves the memory of a brief golden era in the 19th century when a unified monarchy produced a succession of queens who looked like dusky versions of Queen Victoria, and sent fashionably-accented ambassadors to the Court of St James.

After three decades of independence from France, however, and 16 years of socialist mismanagement by President Ratsiraka and his acolytes, the country is on the verge of economic ruin. Poverty is most evident in the capital, a ramshackle mosaic of decaying French colonial villas and squatters' shacks.

Beggars frequent the most popular tourist hotel, and guests are warned to beware of malfaiteurs lurking by long flights of steps leading down to the town centre. Strolling through the streets after curfew, which is not strictly enforced, is an eerie experience reminiscent of Beirut in the early 1980s.

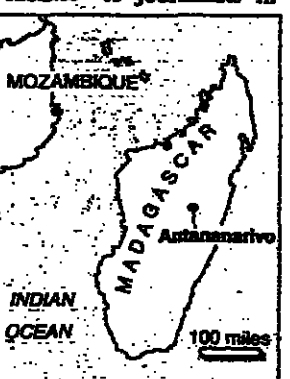
Madagascar is neither Africa nor Asia, but a

unique blend of both. The people are an ethnic rainbow spanning Indonesia and India, the Philippines and Polynesia, with only rare traces of African blood. About 80 per cent of the 12 million population are rural peasants, but they are thinly scattered over a hinterland of more than 60,000 square miles.

The island's isolation explains its reputation as an immense reserve of exotic flora and fauna. A naturalist's paradise, it is home to thousands of plants and animals found nowhere else in the world.

Sadly their natural habitat is being destroyed by subsistence farmers who slash and burn the virgin rainforests to plant crops, and then move on when the soil is exhausted. A tragedy without villains, it is estimated that the 20 per cent of rainforest remaining will be damaged or destroyed within 40 years.

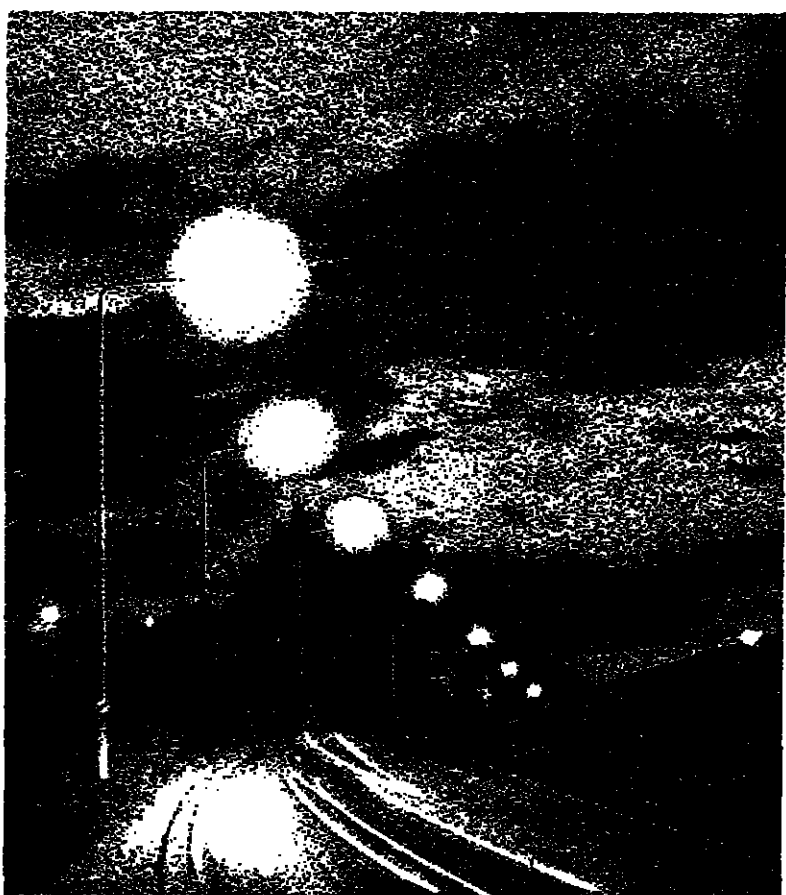
Opposition leaders orchestrating a general strike introduced their "shadow cabinet" to journalists in



a dingy school classroom with cracked window panes and paint flaking from damp walls. With few exceptions, they are an unimpressive bunch of opportunists devoid of constructive ideas for reviving the economy.

President Ratsiraka broods in his grandiose palace south of the capital, scheming to retrieve power from a caretaker government formed on Monday. The good citizens of Madagascar, striving for political freedom and a decent standard of living, deserve better.

LIGHT INDUSTRY



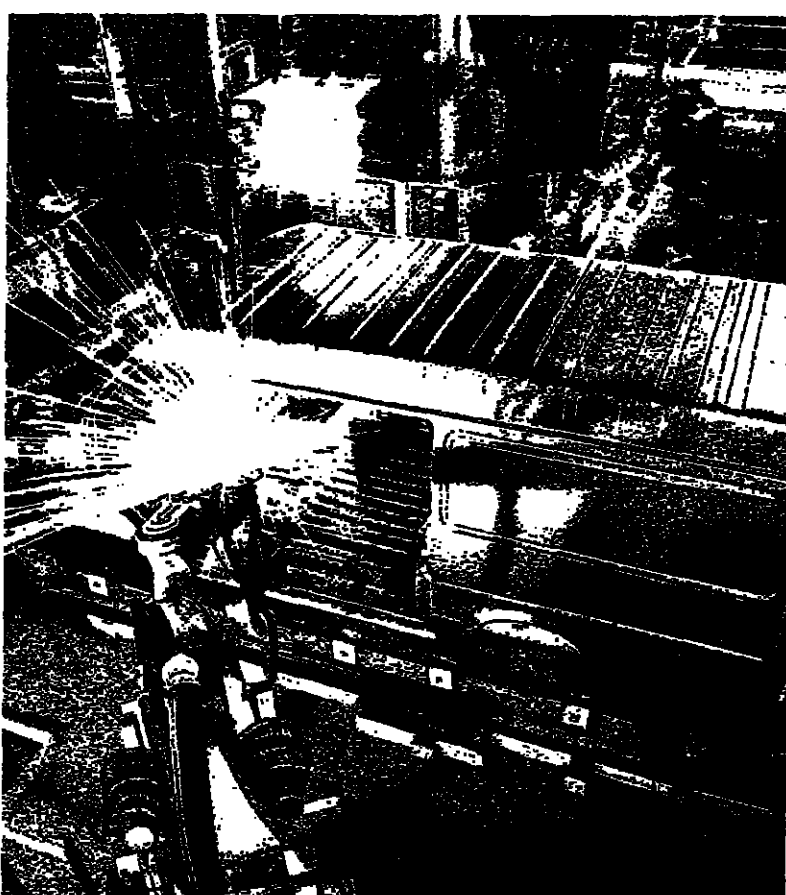
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Court brightens life on death row

From Michael Hartnack in Harare

THE Supreme Court in Zimbabwe has ordered that two condemned South African agents, held on death row for nearly three years, should receive at least two hours' access to the sun a day. Kevin Woods, aged 39, and Michael Smith, aged 38, have been held in solitary confinement in windowless cells measuring 5ft by 15ft for more than 23 hours a day.

In the latest of a series of judgments upholding human rights in this former British colony, the five judges said the authorities at Chikurubi maximum security prison, outside Harare, could have no justification for denying Woods and Smith the exercise time granted in February to Phillip Masiza Conjwayo, a retired Rhodesian police warrant officer. Conjwayo, aged 57, was sentenced to death with

Woods and Smith in November 1988 for a car bomb attack earlier that year on an African National Congress "safe house" in Trenance, Bulawayo.

President Mugabe has so far ignored appeals from the ANC to release Woods, Smith, Conjwayo and two other prisoners jailed for aiding 30 South Africans. The ANC believes their release would speed the freeing of its own saboteurs under sentence of death in South African prisons.

In a judgment handed down yesterday, the judges said the justice ministry clearly understood that the test case ruling on behalf of Conjwayo was meant by the court to apply equally to all men condemned to all men, but used to grant Woods and Smith additional exercise.

Croats claim

Walesa is heckled at pension rally

China protests

Oil flows again

Curbs eased

Jail for cheats

Oslo offer

مركز البحوث

Leaders mourn loss of resistance symbol as European concern over fighting grows

Croats in siege town claim battle victory

From TIM JUDAH
IN JOSIPIN DVOR
CROATIA

THE Croatian authorities claimed yesterday that they had destroyed 20 tanks, five aircraft and seven armoured personnel carriers in fighting in the Croatian town of Vukovar on Monday.

This was dismissed, however, as nonsense by federal army and Serbian sources. It was impossible to verify the conflicting claims as Vukovar remained cut off yesterday.

As fighting quieted down across the republic, the Croats were coming to terms with the loss on Monday night of the village of Kijevo, near Kina, the capital of the rebel Serb enclave of Krajina. Last week the leadership of Krajina gave the remaining residents of Kijevo and the Croatian police an ultimatum to leave.

Overnight, the army, which had been positioned on either side of Kijevo, entered the village allowing the Serbs to take it. Milovan Baletic, the Croatian deputy information minister, said: "Kijevo has been totally destroyed. The buildings which had been left standing were plundered and set on fire. For Croatia Kijevo was a symbol of freedom and resistance."

Some 200 miles to the northeast the remaining residents of the hamlet of Josipin Dvor were breathing a sigh of



relief yesterday that their homes were still standing. As fighting raged in Vukovar on Monday, Croatian national guardsmen erected barricades on the road on either side of Josipin Dvor which lies five miles south of Osijek. "I told my family that there would be trouble when they did that," said Eva Pavlovic, aged 61. "The army had warned us that if roadblocks were set up they would reduce the village to rubble."

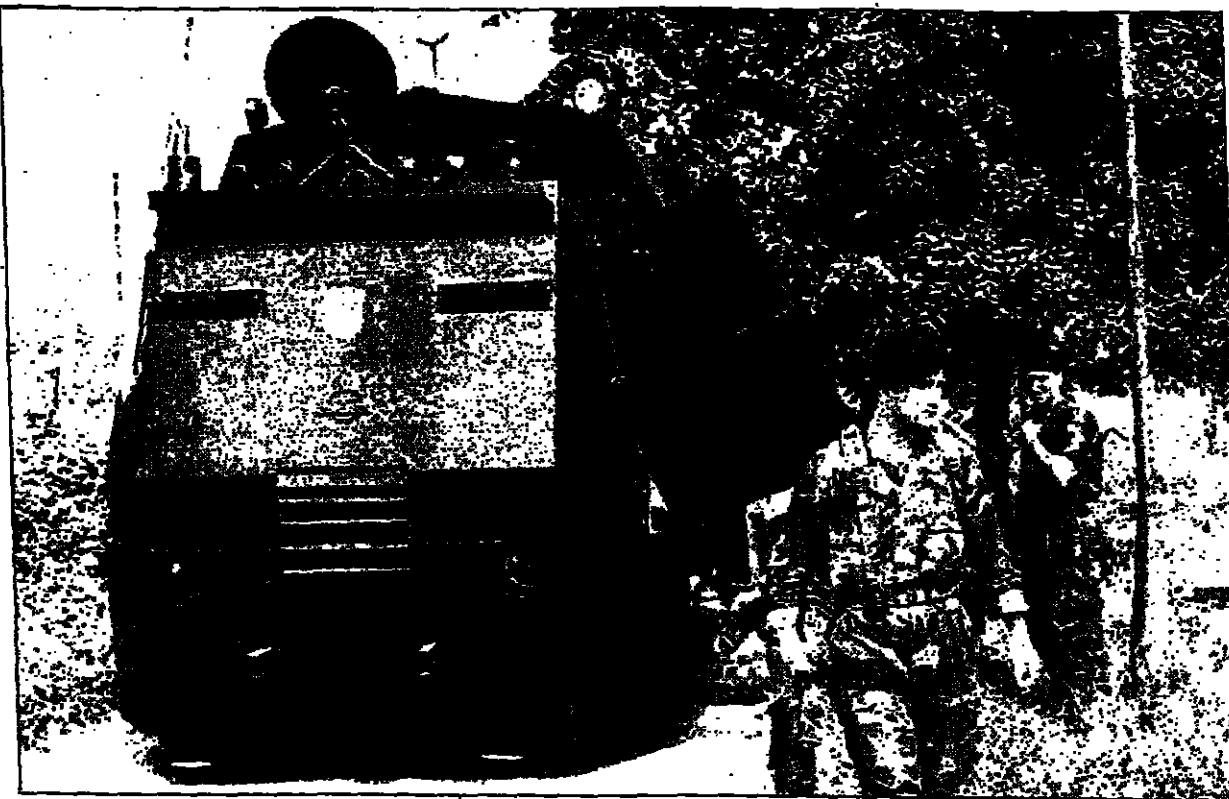
Zeljko Bosnjak, aged 32, pointed out bullet holes in the side of his house half a mile up the road at Brijest, and said: "They got mad. They are just a gang of thugs." Mr Bosnjak's garage caught fire and burnt down when the army fired at his house after they had driven through Josipin Dvor early yesterday.

"They want this road clear because it is the only one left for them to supply Tenja," he said. Tenja is a rebel Serb stronghold from where mortars are regularly fired at neighbouring Croatian villages. People in Josipin Dvor said they also believed that the

army supplied Tenja with arms via their village. Attempts to question the army about their activities in the area proved fruitless.

According to Gordana, a witness who would give only her first name, six armoured personnel carriers smashed through the barricades of Josipin Dvor at 6.20am yesterday. The Croatian national guard had built the barricades with chopped down trees but they did not stop them.

Josipin Dvor was home to hundreds of people. Until yesterday morning the conflict had simply taken place around them. Unlike neighbouring Serb or Croatian villages, Josipin Dvor was built as a collective farm after the second world war and its people were mixed. There were Croats, Serbs, Germans, Hungarians and immigrants from Bosnia. "The Serbs have gone now," said Slavko, as he watched armoured personnel carriers and army lorries race up and down the road to Tenja yesterday afternoon. While many villagers would describe him as a Serb he himself insisted that he was simply of



Ironsides: Croatian National Guard soldiers, with an armoured lorry, patrol roads around the town of Petrinja, south of Zagreb. The area has come under attack by Serb fighters in the past few days

the Orthodox faith and came from Bosnia. He said: "The end will just be poverty."

Because of its unusual history both the Croatian forces and Serbian militiamen have left Josipin Dvor alone until now. "Every night there is firing in the villages around

here. Only the Lord knows where to and why," said Slavko. "We've started sleeping in our clothes," said his wife, Mara, "just in case we have to get out in a hurry."

Arriving on her bicycle, Sara, their daughter who works in a shop in Osijek, said: "If we left

I would lose my job. We might go back to Bosnia but it's only a matter of time before things get bad there too."

Brussels: European Community foreign ministers meeting here yesterday discussed the continuing fighting in Yugoslavia and their on-

going attempts to bring the country's warring factions to the negotiating table.

Germany and Italy were expected to urge their EC partners to recognize the independence declarations of Croatia and Slovenia if the fighting continued. (AP)

Austria urges West to intervene

By ANNE McELVOY
IN BERLIN AND
OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IN ITS firmest support for Croatian and Slovenian independence, Austria said yesterday that the West should consider military intervention to bring an end to the conflict between federal forces and the republic of Croatia.

Alois Mock, the foreign minister, said yesterday in Vienna: "Some time in the future — it could be two months or it could be two years — intervention will be unavoidable. We cannot just stand back and allow this war to go on on our doorstep."

Austria is taking an increasingly strident role in supporting Croatian and Slovenian independence. Herr Mock's statement is the first from a leading Western politician to suggest that the role of Europe be extended to a military one in the Yugoslav conflict.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, called on Yugoslav armed forces to stop the use of force against their own people.

Walesa is heckled at pension rally

Warsaw — Hundreds of older Poles demanding higher pensions shouted "Down with Walesa" when the Polish president tried to address a protest rally at his palace yesterday.

The demonstrators complained that pension increases did not match inflation. Mr Walesa ordered the gates of his residence opened after the rally began on an adjacent street. But after 20 minutes of hectic exchanges he left when the crowd started shouting "Jews to Israel". (Reuters)

Subic Bay deal

Washington — The United States and the Philippines have signed an agreement allowing the Americans to use Subic Bay dockyard, their largest naval base in Asia for another 10 years. But President Aquino will have to persuade the Philippine senate to approve the accord.

China protests

Peking — China has protested over a meeting between the Dalai Lama and Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister. M Dumas met the Dalai Lama on Sunday in southwest France, where the Tibetan spiritual leader, who lives in exile in India, is attending a Buddhist seminar. (AFP)

Oil flows again

Kuwait — Ahmadi refinery, the biggest in Kuwait, has resumed operations for the first time since the Iraqi invasion forced its closure. Initial output of 110,000 barrels a day enables the emirate to halt imports of most refined products, including petrol and fuel for power and desalination plants. (Reuters)

Curbs eased

Taipei — Taiwan is to ease restrictions on immigration by ethnic Chinese from Hong Kong and Macau. A government spokesman said people from Hong Kong and Macau were considered to be Taiwanese nationals "so they should have the opportunity to come here". (Reuters)

Jail for cheats

Dhaka — Bangladeshi students who cheat in school and college examinations are to face jail sentences of up to ten years. Similar penalties will apply to teachers and others who leak questions, issue false marks or diploma certificates and supply notes for examination candidates, an official statement said. (Reuters)

Oslo offer

Oslo — Norway has offered to host a proposed Middle East peace conference. The foreign ministry said the offer had been made to James Baker, the American Secretary of State, and the American ambassador to Norway, Denmark. Belgium and Switzerland have also offered to host the conference. (Reuters)



Berri negotiating for release of prisoners

Shia chief calls for women to be freed

By ALI JABER
IN BEIRUT, AND
OUR FOREIGN STAFF

A SHIA militia chief says he will allow the Red Cross to examine the bodies of two Israeli soldiers held by his group in Lebanon since 1982, only if Israel frees 28 jailed Shia women.

Nabih Berri, head of the secular Shia Amal militia, said yesterday that experts from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) could see them as soon as the prisoners were released. Seven Israeli servicemen have been missing in Lebanon, some since 1982. Israel has repeatedly said it would release its Arab detainees if the men were accounted for. Mr Berri did not identify the bodies his militia holds.

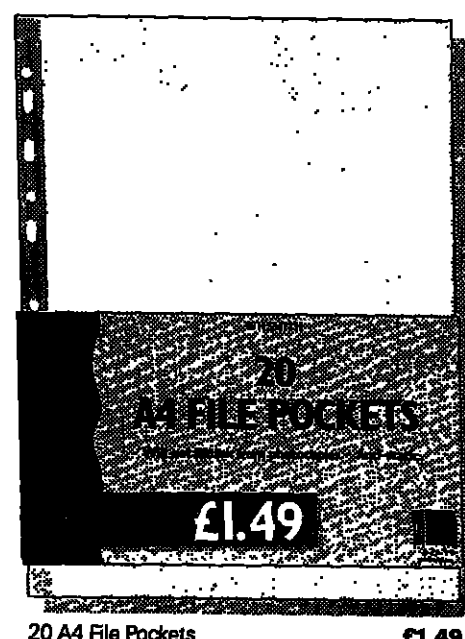
In addition to the 28 women, about 400 Arabs are held in Israel or in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon.

The fate of the seven missing Israelis has been at the centre of recent United Nations efforts to arrange for a Middle East exchange of prisoners that could clear the way for the release of five Americans, two Britons and two Germans held in Lebanon.

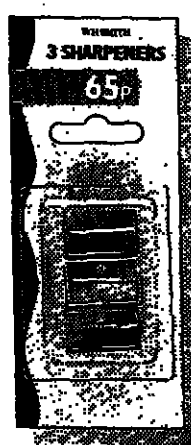
After conferring with Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, Kamel Khazazi, the Iranian ambassador to the UN, said yesterday that talks about the exchange of Arab and Western detainees had "so far been blocked by Israel". He said that "the West has to exercise more pressure on Israel to take some positive step". In Beirut, the Hezbollah movement that fronts the kidnap groups met the chief delegate to Lebanon of the Red Cross, but no details of their talks were released.

Meanwhile, the anti-Israeli Lebanese Resistance Front claimed that General Antoine Lahd, head of Southern Lebanon Army, the pro-Israeli militia that controls the security zone, had died of food poisoning. The unconfirmed report said that General Lahd and his family were taken by an Israeli helicopter to a hospital in northern Israel for treatment, but the general died on arrival. The Lebanese Resistance Front said that General Lahd's deputy, Major Akel Hashem, assumed leadership of the army.

When kids go back to school the parents shouldn't get a caning.



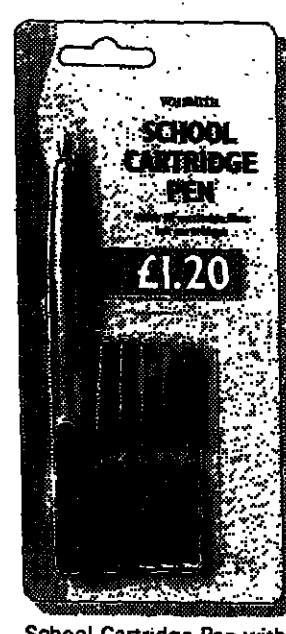
20 A4 File Pockets £1.49



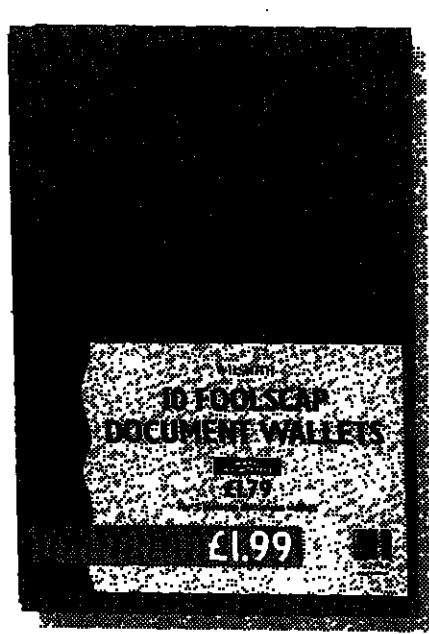
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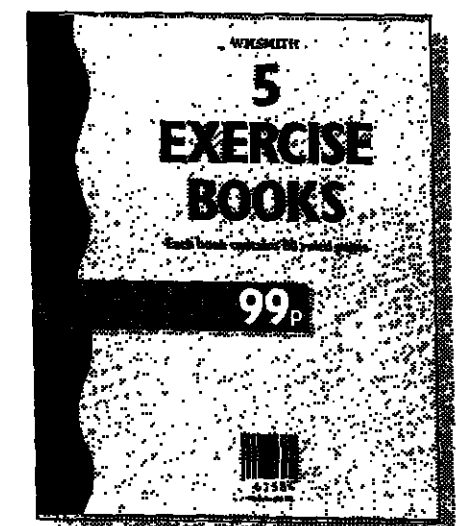
Casio FX82DL Scientific Calculator £6.99



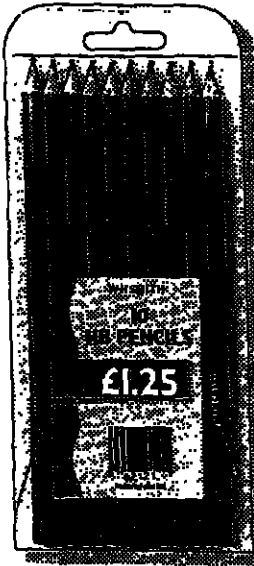
School Cartridge Pen with 10 Ink Cartridges £1.20



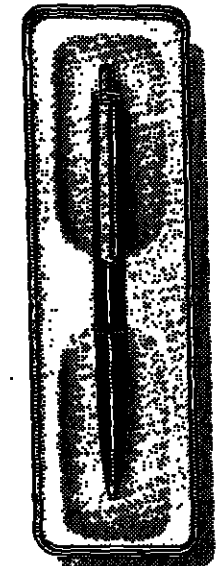
10 Foolscap Document Wallets £1.99



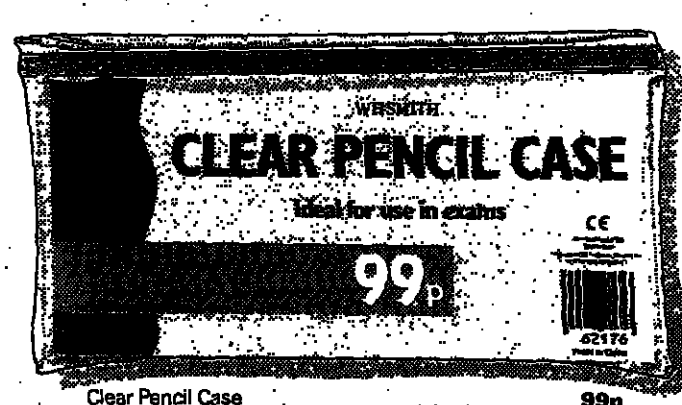
5 Exercise Books 99p



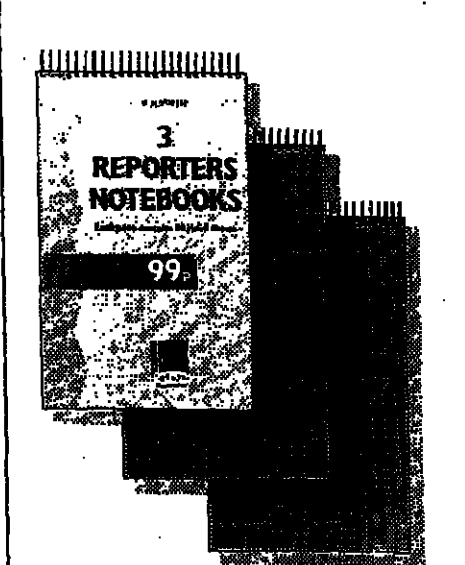
Pack of 10 HB Pencils £1.25



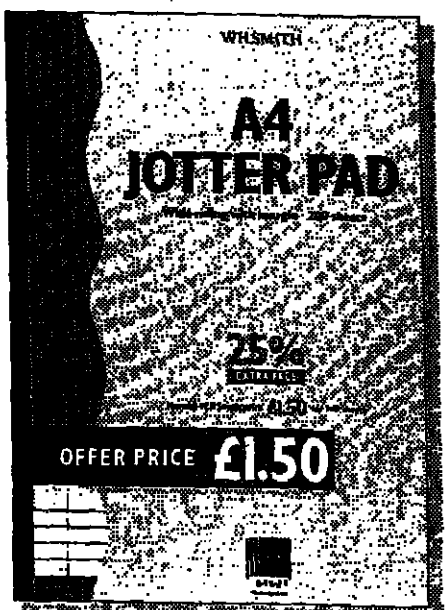
Signature Ballpen £2.95



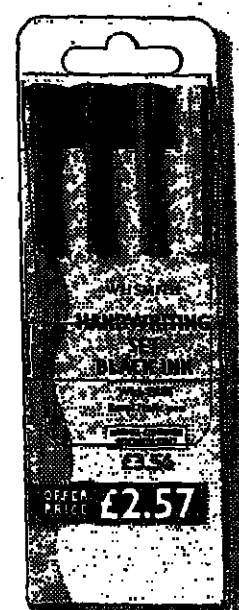
Clear Pencil Case 99p



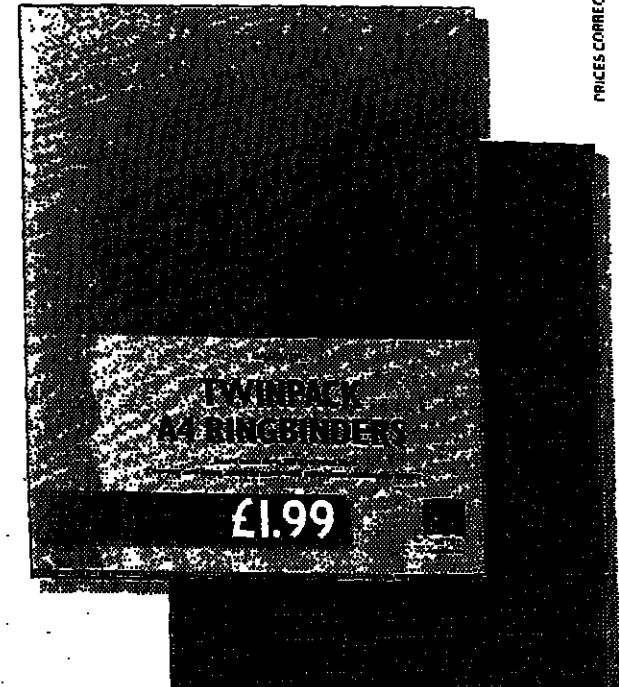
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There's more to discover at WHSMITH.

& BRIEFLY

Polish up chips

THROWING away a favourite glass simply because it has a chip always seems a shame. The Bacchus File makes it possible to "recycle" good glassware by filing away at the chipped bit until it is smooth. The file has a carved head of the Greek god of wine on one end and a file on the other. It can also smooth jagged edges on crystal, porcelain and other ceramics. The file costs £19.95, including postage and packing, from Hurley Style, The Manor House, Hurley, Berkshire SL6 5NB (0628 824303).

Start and finish

JOCASTA Innes, the author of books on decorative paint finishes and presenter of the television series *Paintability*, has started a studio for courses in paint finishes and decorative arts and crafts in Spitalfields, London. The Spitalfields Studio will offer a series of one-day and longer workshops from September 24, from "basic paint finishes" to "historical" and "metallic" paint finishes. Exotic techniques such as japanning and decoupage will also be taught. Details and brochure from: House Style, Unit 3 Huguenot Place, 17a Henage Street, London E1 5LJ (071-247 9462).

Art for all

ART galleries can daunt those with limited knowledge on a limited budget. So Piers Watson and Nicholas Hely-Hutchinson have started one that aims to be affordable and accessible. Prices start at £50 and go up to a maximum of £1,250, with more than half the stock less than £400. Late opening hours (until 7.30pm on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and until 6pm on Mondays and Fridays) cater for workers. The Art Collection is at 3-5 Elystan Street, London SW3 3NT (071-584 4664).

Noble replicas

A PAIR of bound stirrup cups, a fireside box, a brass doorstop and a silver tea bell are among the objects in everyday use at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, which have been copied in the latest Recollections collection of replicas from Britain's great houses and museums. The Woburn Collection is available from the abbey or by mail order from Recollections, 15 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BU (071-222 8989).

VICTORIA MCKEE

Helping hand or Big Brother?

A new paternalism is sweeping American companies, with employees receiving help on personal problems. Susan Ellicott reports

Lon Sitton is one of male triplets blinded since birth after receiving too much oxygen in a hospital incubator. He and his wife of two and a half years, Liz, were crestfallen months ago when a guest from a nearby children's home at their church in Idaho told them that Mr Sitton's handicap counted against their selection as adoptive parents.

"We really want a child," says Mrs Sitton, aged 36, who is on fertility drugs. "It's pretty disappointing when you can't get pregnant and people ask: 'When are you going to have a child?' You know they mean well. But it's hard."

Until last month, the couple "sort of gave up", she says. One adoption agency had acknowledged that her 37-year-old husband's lack of sight was a problem even though "he walks around the house better than I can at night", cooks, cleans and has worked on the production line of Hewlett-Packard for 11 years. Their incomes — Mrs Sitton cleans houses — did not stretch to the costly route of private assistance.

In July, however, the computer manufacturer started a counselling service for employees trying to adopt. The Sittons rang a toll-free number and spoke to a specialist in Boston, 2,500 miles away. Within days, they were in touch with agencies willing to help. "They gave us hope," Mrs Sitton says.

Hewlett-Packard is one of a growing number of American companies taking its staff under a paternalistic wing. With a rise in two-career couples and single-parent families, organisations have begun to adapt to the needs of those on their payroll beyond the basics of health care, holidays and pensions. The most innovative are often also high-technology firms anxious to hold on to skilled people. In a competitive market, they are stepping in to help employees balance their personal and professional lives.

Corporate benefits in past years have widened to include mortgage advice, plans to take the financial sting out of lawyers' fees in divorce settlements, guidance in finding childminders and even access to education experts for parents whose children are struggling at school. At Quaker Oats, the human touch includes Friday afternoons off during the summer — a policy taken up by New York advertising and public relations firms years ago.

As John Boudreaux, a spokes-

man for IBM, America's biggest computer maker, puts it, progressive companies like his have drawn up "a philosophy" to ensure that staff are distracted as little as possible at work by domestic worries. This means flexible hours for parents to visit their children's teachers during lunch or an elastic working day to be home after classroom hours.

Several years ago, the company was among the first in the US to offer referral services to workers seeking care for elderly relatives. Today, IBM also arranges work-at-home programmes, sabbaticals and up to \$2,500 (£1,500) in aid for would-be adopters.

As a result, IBM managers think they have prevented the loss of workers whose family circumstances otherwise would have led to resignations or absenteeism bringing rehiring or retraining costs. Such broad-mindedness can also help the bottom line. During this year's recession, some companies were eager to offer job-sharing and unpaid leave of absence, hoping to pick up the slack when business improves. Others have predicted a shortage of skilled workers and are prepared to nurture loyalties in advance.

But the new paternalism is not all pragmatic. Companies have also bowed to the pressures of collective bargaining and shifting patterns in the workforce. The work-related services also tie people into a company. More than 60 per cent of American men have working spouses, while 53 per cent of women work, compared with 37 per cent in 1965. Nearly two in three mothers of pre-school children and three in four of school-age children are employed. Yet the 1990s have been billed as the decade when Americans will slow down to a lifestyle that respects leisure and family time as much as office hours.

The range of new counselling services usually is too broad for companies to afford their own on-site experts. Both Hewlett-Packard and IBM tap into the resources of a New England consulting firm, Work/Family Directions, which advises 75 big American companies on benefit packages. Among the list of subscribers are Coca-Cola, Du Pont chemicals and Kraft foods. Employees pay between \$10 and \$25 a year, depending on the choices available.

Work/Family has expanded to a staff of 160, including social workers, former teachers and psychologists, in eight years from a crew of six. The annual turnover has jumped to \$35 million from \$2 million when Fran Sussner Rodgers, aged 44, launched her brainchild after a decade of work on family issues in the public sector. Juggling a career and motherhood when her first daughter was two, she set out to bring corporate management up to date with modern life. Her premise was simple: there are too few hours each day to do everything perfectly. Families suffer when bosses adhere to old rules, she concluded, while working parents typically feel inadequate or guilty.

Programmes are open to employees of all levels. Micia Griffin, aged 24, is a single mother who works in the insurance department at a branch of the National Bank of North Carolina in Austin, Texas. Before the summer, she began receiving letters from her daughter Natesha's school, saying



"Helpful": Micia Griffin's employer put her in touch with a counsellor when her daughter Natesha, aged seven, had problems at school

the seven-year-old was faring badly in mathematics. Ms Griffin's efforts to straighten out the trouble ended in tears at home. Her mother worried that Natesha would be held back a year.

Fortunately, her bank had access to Work/Family's SchoolSmart service. She spoke to a former teacher, who gave her hints about how to turn homework into a game with spurs of work. "He was helpful," says Ms Griffin, whose work hours made it awkward to set up an appointment at Natesha's school. Meanwhile, she was able to "feel good about my job" and earn a promotion.

Critics of the counselling services complain that the easy recourse to professional help eventually could force companies into the roles traditionally played by churches, families and schools. Others worry that parents will

turn quickly to outside help without taking time to help their offspring after work. But Carla Small, the manager of corporate relations at Work/Family, defends SchoolSmart as "empowerment" for parents.

"It's by no means passing the buck," she says. "It's a fact that they are going to need help. But it is up to them to take action."

Some sceptics foresee the return of the company town in a more sinister guise, where Big Brother knows his employees' personal stumbling blocks, from mortgage arrears to child development concerns. But the chances of companies turning into giant agony aunts are remote unless demand grows significantly. The public sector is unlikely to boost benefit costs at a time of soaring health care and retirement programmes, while the latest trends are likely to be the earliest casualties during cutbacks. Merrill Lynch, the

investment house, recently axed its Work/Family links after job losses stemming from a slowdown on Wall Street. An internal task force is examining whether to relaunch some of the benefits, including adoption advice, which spokesman Don Rowland describes as "the sign of an enlightened employer."

Most of the recent additions to benefit packages are likely to stay at least until the baby-boomers retire. The International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans estimates that almost half of 460 companies polled last year will offer child-care programmes by 2000, compared with less than a third today. The fate of today's avant-garde in-house nappy laundering, however, is less rosy. According to the Milwaukee-based foundation, 1 per cent of companies expect to offer the cleaning service by the end of the millennium — unchanged from today.

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Fighting fit as an all-round achiever

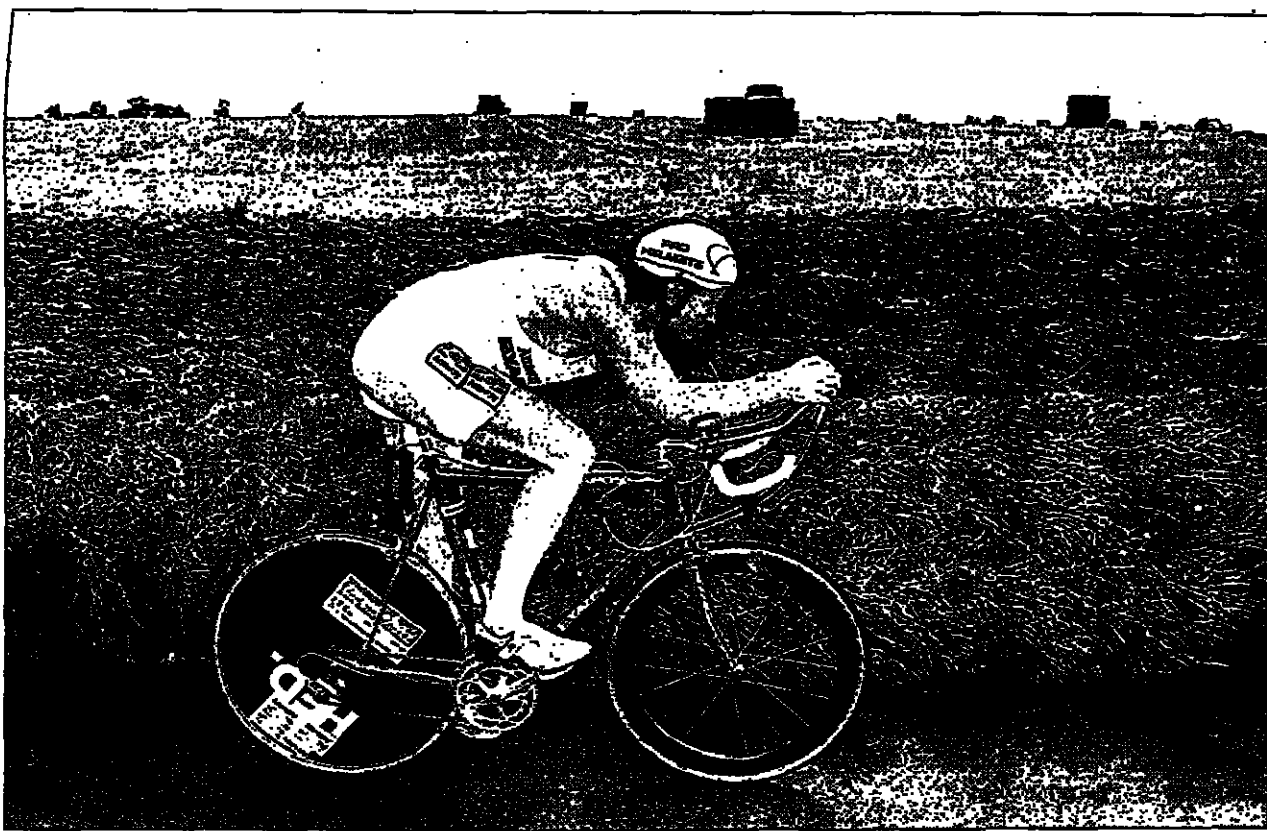
Sarah Springman combines triathlons and academia

Dr Sarah Springman, probably the finest all-round sportswoman in Britain, faces her toughest challenge this weekend, when she competes in the Portsmouth Triathlon. The event, a 1500m sea swim followed by a 40km cycle race and a 10km run, is one of the most competitive of the season, with 400 competitors from all over the world. The women compete alongside the men, the best often finishing well up the field.

Dr Springman, aged 34, who recently won the British championship for the tenth time, and the gruelling Ironbridge Ironman (the longer distance triathlon of 2½-mile swim, 112-mile cycle ride and marathon run), is a phenomenon in a sport that has always attracted the most dedicated — some would say obsessive — athletes.

As well as being a world-class triathlete and gaining Cambridge Blues and half-Blues in seven sports, including lacrosse, tennis and athletics, she is an assistant lecturer in engineering at Cambridge and recently became only the second female Fellow at Magdalene College. She specialises in soil mechanics, a career that has taken her all over the world, including Fiji, where she helped to build an earth and rock dam. She spends much of her week building intricate scale models of oil rigs, bridges and dams, then simulating the effect of extreme loading conditions on them in the giant centrifuge in the engineering laboratory.

This, along with her teaching and lecturing duties, takes up to 60 hours a week. The triathlon training, too, is extremely time-consuming. Her day starts before 6am with a 1½-hour swim. Lunchtime



Gruelling routine: Sarah Springman pedals, swims, runs, lifts weights and does circuit training every day

and evenings are spent pedalling flat out around the lanes aboard her racing bike and putting in the hours of running, weights and circuit training that help to create a super-athlete.

A Reserve Territorial Army Captain, Dr Springman's CV is so impressive that only her modesty and sense of humour prevent any right-minded person lauding her on sight. "It would be easy to sound overpowering and too good to be true, but actually I feel very ordinary and certainly plenty of women could be engineers or athletes if they applied themselves," she says. "I'm co-chair of the women's committee of the International Triathlon Union and we're keen to get more women taking part and to scotch the myth of triathlon being an impossibly gruelling sport. At novice level, some shorter triathlons take no more than half

an hour or so to complete." She reluctantly confesses the sacrifices she has made in her pursuit of excellence. "I suppose the big casualties in my life are sleep and social life. I just don't have enough time to spend with my friends and my lifestyle makes it almost impossible to have a regular boyfriend."

"I recently competed in the European Ironman and completed the swim reasonably comfortably but started feeling pretty weary as I ran ashore to begin the cycling phase. After 20 miles on the bike I felt this overpowering urge to put my head on the handlebars and sleep for about a day and a half."

"I just had to stop, which was a shame because I'd been training so hard and had high hopes of doing well. When I began counting up just how much sleep I'd had in the preceding week, I was horri-

fied. Because of pressure of work I'd had just two hours the night before and an average of only five hours a night for some time. Since then I've been sleeping more like nine hours a night and I feel utterly transformed."

Dr Springman, a lean 6ft 1in, trains so hard that despite a 5,000 calorie a day, high-carbohydrate diet, she easily maintains her 11 stone "fighting weight". She has a resting pulse-rate of about 28 — comparable to top marathon runners — and her total body fat level of 12 per cent, half that of the average fit woman, is so low that during the ten months of the year she spends in hard training, she becomes amenorrhoeic. "In the two months I take off at the end of the season, I really let my hair down, go to the opera, eat what I like and allow myself the luxury of a few parties and late nights,"

but they're extremely supportive and have always looked on my eccentricities with a benevolent eye. I feel good doing what I do and able to cope with everything the world throws at me — just — so why not?"

SALLY JONES

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1991

The designers are blending accessories with furniture

The fashion label is moving indoors

THE logical extension of designer labels on clothes and home furnishings is the designer label which encompasses both.

With the launch next week of Mulberry's At Home collection at Harvey Nichols in London, a complete lifestyle, neatly edited, can be bought from the companies whose jackets, bags and belts you buy. In October, Ralph Lauren's Home Collection will join Mulberry's on the fourth floor of the store.

Mulberry's translation of the English country house style — mass produced for anyone in need of a dream interior — is the personal vision of its director, Roger Saul. Twenty years ago he was cutting leather chokers on his kitchen table to sell in Carnaby Street. Now he has 43 shops in 21 countries. The first Mulberry shop opened off Oxford Street in the 1980 recession, which partly explains why Mr Saul is prepared to repeat the risk with this new venture. Mulberry became known for its stylish accessories presented against a background of props epitomising the laid-back English country house look. For ten years Mr Saul resisted entreaties to start selling the shop's props commercially. "Too personal. The things were my own private taste," he explains.

So why is he prepared to see his vision on sale now? "Fashion has reached a menopause," he says. "People are tired of fast-forward fashion at high prices. Where the Eighties was about personal style, the Nineties is about quality of life, and the emphasis is shifting away from spending

money on fashion. Instead, people are buying things for their homes, and what they are looking for is good styling, quality and craftsmanship."

Mr Saul started work on the home collection as the first twinges of recession were felt last year. Given Mulberry's strong standing abroad, it is an obvious move to open At Home rooms in his shops in Copenhagen, Brussels, Paris, Cologne, Stockholm and Amsterdam, alongside developments in Britain.



Roger Saul: from chokers to chairs

likely to appeal to those who, like Mr Saul, have lived through swings of style, from 1960s flamboyance to the hard-edged "designer" 1980s, and are looking for a mellow comfort full of childhood memories.

The furniture is English in style, rather than accurately period. Generous sofas, weather-beaten wicker, worn yet friendly-looking campaign chairs, and director's chairs employing decorative fabric rather than plain canvas, form a background to the fabrics and accessories — silver from Sheffield, Cornishian Crystal, linen from Ireland.

The emphasis is on hand-crafted pieces that are personable enough to stand alone or combine with other pieces in a comfortable mish-mash that looks as if it has built up gradually over the years. It is a mix of styles and periods. An English tea set decorated with the Victorian rose and lily design and 1920s barley-twist lamps sit on a faded Lloyd Loom tea trolley alongside a heavy 18th-century-style country dining chair. Most of the collection has been copied from original old pieces in Mr

Saul's home, a restored 15th-18th-century West Country manor house. A scrap of fabric dating from 1680 found behind some panelling there prompted one of the fabric designs.

Mulberry's champagne glass is modelled on a jelly glass he found in France, then fluted to suit modern tastes. A design in an old door at home served as inspiration for a decorative wooden mirror frame. The china's hunting pattern originates from an old Sevres plate he was given. His own board of blue and white china is given new life in the collection. All the fabrics have a muted, low-key look — worn chintzes, free of modern sheen, slubby linens, woollen chenille.

The Mulberry look is taken seriously abroad, particularly in Germany and Japan, and Mr Saul feels it is inevitable that the furnishings will be imitated. "At the end of the day it is interpretation that counts," he says. "We have interpreted an English way of life in an understated, un-dramatic way."

NICOLE SWENGLEY

هكذا من الأصل

BT

City's coup

ONLY a few months ago, London City Ballet was facing imminent closure due to a funding crisis. Now, in a remarkable turnaround, the company has signed one of the biggest names in Soviet ballet, Yelena Pankova, a former principal dancer with the Kirov in Leningrad, has joined LCB as a resident guest artist and will perform leading roles in its productions of *Swan Lake* and *Romeo and Juliet*. The move will come as a blow to English National Ballet, which has been relying on Pankova's extraordinary talents to lift it out of its current doldrums. Also joining LCB is former Kirov principal Kirill Melnikov - Pankova's partner both on and off stage - and Swedish dancer Mats Skoog, who will be ballet master.

Bob's up

CAN lightning strike twice for *Return to the Forbidden Planet* author/director Bob Carlton? The creator of perhaps the West End's most surprising hit will find out this autumn, when his new show, *In the Midnight Hour*, described as "an English working-class version of *American Graffiti*", opens at London's Astoria Theatre. *Forbidden Planet*, meanwhile, is going worldwide: a Sydney company is setting in for a long run and the Off-Broadway production opens on October 10.

Last chance...

CHRISTOPHER Hampton had an impossible time when he was a boy in the Fifties. The Egyptians regarded him and his expatriate family as British imperialists. When he was moved to a school in England, his fellow pupils regarded him as a treacherous foreigner. *White Chameleon*, the touching, ruminative play he built out of such contradictions, has its final performances (Comesce, 071-928 2252) tomorrow.

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CLASSICAL MUSIC

Composer? You cannot be serial

Philip Glass is the highest earning classical composer alive. In London for a week of performances, he talks to Richard Morrison about musical simplicity, inspiration, audiences and criticism

For many in the classical musical establishment, it must seem like one of those nightmare raffles: the first prize, a night of Philip Glass's music; the second prize, five nights. All next week, the Festival Hall houses nothing but Glass. The American minimalist composer and his ensemble will provide a five soundtrack to Godfrey Reggio's surreal "urban nightmare" films, *Koyaanisqatsi* and *Powaqqatsi*.

No other living classical composer could fill 3,000 seats nightly in London for a week. For that matter, nobody except Glass notches up six-figure sales of recordings of new operas. Yet he is frequently rubbished in the serious music press, and not just because he is so successful commercially. Some 15 years after his first won international acclaim with his opera *Einstein on the Beach*, many critics genuinely cannot understand why anybody gives the time of day to a man whose idea of composition is to string together hundreds of barely changing arpeggios, usually at great volume and inordinate length. *Einstein* was more than four hours long.

But if Glass is worried by the continual denigration, he is far too smooth an operator to admit it. "Well, I'll tell you. At this point, if it stopped I'd be worried. I'm still surprised at how angry people can get. But hey, I'm 54; I'm totally used to it. I can tell stories for hours about the weird things that have happened in my concerts. But the last egg was thrown at me more than ten years ago. It was soft-boiled, by the way. In America now they call me the mainstream."

Glass's crime was to reject utterly the ultra-complex serialism that dominated post-war composition. Instead, he wrote music that, far from challenging the intellect, seemed designed to put it into a coma, or (more charitably) a trance. Fittingly for the hippy era, he offered the musical equivalent of an LSD trip. But as he tells it, the evolution was inevitable.

Think back to 1965. The new music scene was completely dominated by terrific personalities like Stockhausen and Boulez. If you were a young guy, what did you do? Become a second generation Boulez? It did not seem worth the trouble. Boulez and Stockhausen were not a lot older than us. They were not going anywhere. Frankly,

they have not gone anywhere! I did not see a place for me."

Neither did the music establishment. Conventional concert venues were closed to Glass; even progressive impresarios were baffled or insulted by his strings of arpeggios. How could they be meant seriously, the thinking went, if they were so simple? But Glass - already working with experimental theatre and dance groups - found intellectuals outside music were more open-minded.

"I discovered an audience in the SoHo art community in New York. In the art world, new movements succeed each other rapidly; people are used to quick change. Whereas in music, if someone gets a revolutionary idea every 60 years, that's considered amazing. For my first concert 100 people came, mostly painters. They loved it. And

music certainly has some metrical and psychological characteristics in common with the Indian rag, and Glass has visited India several times. But he now downplays the Indian influence. "You know, I wonder about all that. I never used to put on Indian robes to perform. You may laugh, but remember in the 1970s some people did that: they would burn incense at concerts and wear the robes." Truly a bygone era.

Glass prefers to think that his style evolved from the fact that he was a performer-composer, travelling with his ensemble to gigs, just like a rock musician. "Doing that forced me, and still does, to address the question of the audience, and what they would like to hear. When I first started, that question simply was not asked."

Indeed, Milton Babbitt, the ferociously complex American serial composer, once wrote an infamous article entitled "Who cares if you listen?" "I think Milton would be embarrassed by that now," says Glass, magnanimously. "He is actually a terrific guy. But his music..." - and here Glass looks desperately at the tape recorder - "it's... well, what can I say?"

Glass may write music that is a thousand times "simpler" than the outpourings of Babbitt and his ilk, but his working methods are every bit as rigorous. "I'm a way regular guy. I get up at 5am, then write from 6am till noon. That's what I call my golden hours."

And there is something a little chilling, too, about his air of financial calculation. Here, for instance, he relates how he gets "inspiration" for a music-theatre piece. "You have to think backwards: how many people can you get on the road and still cover the fees? It is always 17 or 18; when you get to 19 you start losing money. Then you do calculations, dividing those 17 into six musicians, four technicians, and so on. Then you think, okay, now I'll write the piece."

One cannot imagine Beethoven, say, allowing a budget to dictate the creative process so blatantly. "Listen, I have been doing it like that for years," says Glass. "And you know what? I don't even mind."

Nevertheless, Glass's fame has chiefly been built on his much larger-scale operas about historical figures. *Einstein on the Beach* was followed by *Satyagraha*, about



Glass: he is a performer-composer, travelling with his ensemble to gigs, just like a rock musician

Gandhi's early life in South Africa. Then came the ancient Egyptian epic *Akhmaten*, revered and reviled in about equal measure when English National Opera staged it. Now Glass is writing an opera about Christopher Columbus. The New York Met has reputedly paid him \$325,000 (£194,000) for *The Voyage*, which ENO's David Pountney will be staging in New York next year, to mark the 500th anniversary of that event.

Glass coyly says that he is "not saying a lot about the opera because it's a bit surprising", but then he describes it, anyway. "It is about what I call the arrival of Columbus in America. I never say *discovery of America*. We are going through a great period of revisionism at present about what really happened. For my librettist I chose David Henry Hwang, the playwright who wrote *M. Butterfly*. I purposely asked a non-white, minority person, because I thought I would get a different point of

view. And I certainly got one. I will just say this. Columbus does appear, but not in Act I or Act III." Doubtless this cryptic remark will be explained when the arpeggios start rolling again next year.

● Philip Glass and his Ensemble perform to accompany showings of the film *Koyaanisqatsi* every night from Sunday to Tuesday at 8pm and *Powaqqatsi* on September 5 at 8pm, September 6 at 8pm and 11pm, Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 8800).

CINEMA

London must pay to be Europe's Hollywood

Concluding his series on the future of the domestic film industry, David Robinson looks at the importance of investment to match that of our European partners



Beautiful image, unsuccessful co-production: Nastassja Kinski in Jerzy Skolimowski's "robot English" *Torments of Spring* (Carzon, 1990)

At one point during her new celebrated *Downing Street* seminar on the future of British film production, Mrs Thatcher's eyes, they say, took on a new sparkle. The then prime minister had personally invited an American, Lew Wassermann, head of Universal Pictures, to take part. "London," contributed Wassermann, thereby exciting the sparkle, "has the chance to become the Hollywood of Europe."

The idea of a European cinema powerful enough to resist the Hollywood conquest is an old dream; but as 1992 comes close it looks more like reality than ever before. The population of the European Community in 1989 was about 326 million, compared with the United States' more than 247 million. True, the Americans are more devoted filmgoers, with more than 1,000 million cinema admissions, against fewer than 600 million in Europe during the same period.

Still, a unified European market could, according to some arguments, sustain a production comparable to the American. "The map of the film-making world," says Simon Perry, director of British Screen, "is very unfair. Only America, India and China have a home market of sufficient size to maintain a viable industry. Europe will give us that."

The Community and Council of Europe have already

invested a lot of effort and money in the future European cinema. Eurotrustees is the first European multi-national distributor, a federation of national distributors set up both to distribute on a continental scale, and to involve itself in production.

The European Community's 250 million Ecu "Media Programme" to which Britain now contributes, has initiated a complex system of organisations to support distribution, development, production and training at a European level. The organisations have more or less mysterious acronyms such as Green, Euro-Aim, Script, Cartoon, Eido, Map-TV, Eave and Eve. One of them, Eabel, is dedicated to solving the problems of language barriers, which clearly constitute the critical difference between the American domestic market and the unified Europe.

Perry sees no insuperable problem here: "America, too, is a mixture of many cultures. We may speak French or English or Italian, but finally we are European. That must be the audience that we instinctively address."

The central question is, what is a European film? One school of thought anticipates that the English language will provide a

kind of Esperanto. In a series of British Film Institute pamphlets on UK Film Initiatives, Wilf Stevenson, the institute's director, has suggested that, given the high cost of theatrical film, it makes sense to try to break into the United States market. This will require European producers, place, to produce the films in English, but also to have them distributed to the United States and in other English-speaking territories, where films that have to be dubbed and subtitled are not, generally, successful.

Other Europeans are less convinced of this solution, pointing to countless casualties where European directors have tried to break into the English-speaking markets with hybrid films, voiced in robot English. The latest such casualties are *The Torrents of Spring* (with Nastassja Kinski) and *The King's Whore*, both of which quickly sank last year, despite their starry casts.

As a producer and former director of British Screen, Simon Relpi believes "that

the films that are going to succeed are those that are truly national, indigenous. We have to stop making these curious cultural cooperations."

Otto Plaschkes, former chief executive of the Film Producers' Association and now an independent producer, says, "I welcome a European cinema, without necessarily knowing what that might be. It is very possible that, as Europe becomes a different kind of community,

out of that thing unique to itself. The idea that the solution is making films in English and thereby penetrating the American market is a non-starter."

David Puttnam's view is that "there really is a European culture, and it will change in time. At some point there will be a genuine continuity of culture among those nations. The European film is going to happen with us or without us." The economy of the new European cinema is likely to involve co-productions between several coun-

tries, but with films that are genuinely indigenous to one of the producing countries.

Britain, however, enters Europe as the most disadvantaged country in terms of such co-production. Despite the theory that Britain, commanding the language that provides the link to the US market, is the most desirable co-production partner, Relpi says "for starters, we are so poorly endowed that prospective partners constantly suspect us of raiding the larder." In talent Britain is one of the richest cinemas in Europe. In other respects we are destitute, with the lowest per capita number of cinemas and of admissions and the smallest production of any important European country.

Our prospective partners all have high rates of government subsidies and the kind of fiscal protection that our present government has refused. To assist co-production, the Eurimages system offers substantial financial investment in productions involving three or more member nations. Britain, Ireland and Albania are among the handful of European countries who are not members of Eurimages, and so

denied this. Britain's subscription would cost the government £2 million a year.

So far the only concession to help Britain into Europe was the £5 million co-production fund announced after Mrs Thatcher's seminar. At £1 million in the first year and £2 million in the succeeding two years, it is not substantial, even so, the Department of Trade and Industry is withholding part of it.

"We had this extraordinary wild card of English," concludes Sir Richard Attenborough. "It should have made us the most attractive European partner. But it was very hard for us to go to the table. And when we got there, even if we had the wild card, we had no chips to play with."

"The new danger," warns Wilf Stevenson, "is that the British film industry may be too weak to respond to the opportunities which are attracting American, Japanese, European and other investors to the global and particularly the European industries."

Whatever happens to European cinema, Britain risks being permanently shut out of it unless there is a change of heart on the part of the government - a recognition of the national worth and chronic needs of the film production industry. Without that, the chance to be "the Hollywood of Europe" will have gone for ever.

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WH SMITH
More to discover

Conor Cruise O'Brien admits he was wrong about the coup, but warns that optimism about the Soviet Union is premature

Will Yeltsin choose force or chaos?

Last Wednesday evening, I posted on my shaving mirror Paul Claudel's maxim: "The worst is not always the most certain." I was sorry I hadn't done so earlier. All Wednesday, I watched on television the momentous events in Moscow which demolished many of the pessimistic assumptions in my article in that morning's *Times*. This experience did wonders for my humility, which was suffering from lack of exercise.

Yet one proposition in that article is as relevant to the Soviet Union after the coup as it was before. This proposition ran: "It is not yet proved that the Russian empire can be held together without the use or threat of terror." The institutions that held the Soviet Union together from the beginning were the Communist party, the Soviet Army and the KGB — what Douglas Hurd has called "the three ugly sisters". In the context of last

week's events, that remark seems rather unfair to the army, which turned out to be a lot less ugly than many of us had assumed. In any case, none of these three institutions can be counted on, on its own, to hold the Soviet Union together. One of them, the Communist party of the Soviet Union, no longer exists, being already the greatest victim of the failed coup. The KGB cannot long survive the party which created it. In the planning and execution of the failed coup, the KGB was guilty of both treason and incompetence: a suicidal combination.

Of the three institutions that held the Soviet Union together, only the army remains intact, and its popularity, though hardly its prestige, has been enhanced by its

refusal to enforce the programme of the conspirators. Yet as an institution, even the army is threatened. Boris Yeltsin is setting up a National Guard for the Russian Federation, and the Ukraine has already followed suit. Other republics will follow. The National Guards seem likely to be drawn mainly from ethnic components of the present Soviet Army.

The Soviet Union, in its present form, cannot survive the failure of the coup. Mr Yeltsin is reported to have recognised the independence of the Baltic republics, and that, in the current circumstances, is decisive. He will also decide which of the remaining republics will be allowed to secede. It is not yet clear whether he will be content to rule the vast Russian

Federation and let the rest go, or whether he has wider ambitions. After the failure of the coup, which he successfully defied, Mr Yeltsin wields more authority in the Soviet Union than any individual since the death of Stalin. He is a democratically-elected leader who has faced down the Communist party and seen it off. His credentials, as an authentic hero of our time, are not in doubt. Whether this is a victory for democracy is another matter.

Immediately after the collapse of the coup, Mr Yeltsin announced the "suspension" of six newspapers (including *Pravda*) which had been hostile to him and happened to be located on Russian territory. As a counter-coup measure, this is understandable.

What remains to be seen is whether it will be possible, in the Russian Federation, to publish criticism of Mr Yeltsin. I am inclined to doubt it.

Watching him on television, I felt it might be rather uncomfortable to be a citizen of the Russian Federation after the failure of the coup. Until then, after all, glasnost was essentially an anti-Communist phenomenon. The thrill of glasnost was that one could openly criticise the Communist party, which had been unthinkable since 1928. But will it be possible to go on criticising the man who has led the overthrow of the Communist party? The suppression of the six newspapers suggests not, but we may hope that that is a passing phase.

Mr Yeltsin's announcement in the first flush of his victory that he would set up an inspectorate to be "the eyes and ears of the Emperor" might perhaps be read as a rough Russian pleasantry. But there is no joke about the statement made on his behalf that the Russian Federation will not allow neighbouring republics (Ukraine, Kazakhstan) to secede and take with them large areas inhabited by Russians. These are seeds of civil war.

The Soviet Union as we have known it since 1940 is dissolving, thanks to the now-permitted secession of the Baltic republics. The rest of the Soviet Union is about to break up into its twelve constituent republics unless force is used. Mr Gorbachev is power-

less to avert this disintegration. Only Mr Yeltsin backed by the Russian parliament can prevent it. If that is what he decides to do, he will no doubt make use of Mr Gorbachev as a symbol of whatever sort of union he may decide to maintain. And if force is required, the armed forces, after the failure of the coup, will no doubt do whatever may be ordered jointly by Yeltsin and Gorbachev.

Holding some sort of union together by force would be an ugly business, but the disintegration of the Soviet Union would also be ugly. In many republics, minorities would be persecuted. In Muslim Central Asia, Women would suffer. Two republics — Azerbaijan and Armenia — would probably go to war.

The stark choice is between holding together some kind of Soviet Union by force, and letting it disintegrate. "The worst is not the most certain", yes. But then neither is the best.

IRA targets still need a medieval form of protection, says Karen Armstrong

A sacred refuge for every age

David Madigan and Liam Kearns are spending their second week in Newry Cathedral sheltering from the IRA, which has condemned them to death. This recourse to the ancient tradition of sanctuary has made both the Roman Catholic clergy and many of the people of Newry uneasy. Some have objected strongly to what they see as the exploitation of a sacred place for profane purposes.

The practice of taking sanctuary in a holy place was common in the past. Before the modern state and in the absence of a police force, it was the duty of a murdered man's kin or tribe to avenge his death, in order to provide a deterrent that would ensure some measure of security in society. Thus in the early books of the Bible, God repeatedly tells the Israelites that they have a sacred duty to avenge bloodshed. But he also commands them to establish cities of refuge as sanctuaries for those who had killed accidentally, so as to protect them from unjust vendettas. These cities of refuge were also the sites of shrines sacred to Yahweh.

In Europe during the early Middle Ages, the best bishops, who were considered saints in their time, defended all vulnerable members of society — guilty and innocent alike — from the arbitrary justice of secular society.

Like the Israelites, medieval people based their practice of sanctuary on the inviolability of the sacred place. For them "holiness" did not mean moral excellence, as it does for us; it was a radically separate order of existence that had somehow penetrated the mundane world. The holy place was a link, a ladder between heaven and earth. In medieval Europe, the relics of saints who were now with God constituted the only true stability in a violent and terrifying society. The church or cathedral which enshrined these relics represented a value which was everything that the human community was not. Holiness in such a place was endorsed by society as an impartial but absolute value, which could help mere men and women when human justice failed.

During the early Middle Ages,

the sense of this holiness was cultivated by the community, albeit unconsciously, as a powerful arbiter of conflicts that human justice could not resolve. Relics of the saints were carried into battle and into the law courts not as fetishes but as representatives of a transcendent reality, and they were believed to be a source of power in the endless fight against evil. Fugitives who took sanctuary believed that they had taken refuge with a reality infinitely more just than any system they were likely to encounter on earth. In this sense, holiness was a common imaginative creation of the community, which filled the gaps left in the inevitably fragile structure of merely human justice. Only utterly fearless men would violate the sacred realm of holiness offered by the Church.

We no longer share this vision of the sacred, and it is easy to sneer at the faith of bygone times. The IRA do not believe that the holiness of Newry Cathedral will smite them down as the Ark of the Covenant or the relics of the saints smote the unworthy who approached them. But this new demand for sanctuary, which reminds us of ages when the divine was not always considered to be a projection of human desire and prejudice, should give us food for thought. In a sceptical and secular age, it is obviously difficult for any church to create in the political world a sacred place which is utterly impartial and free from the human limitations of flawed justice and narrow sectarianism. The Roman Catholic church has a particularly delicate problem in Northern Ireland. Yet if it could find the courage to condemn the IRA unequivocally for its terrorist tactics and maintain a strict neutrality, not only would the Church be returning to some of the positive traditions of its complex and frequently violent past, it would also be hastening the day when people no longer need call upon a medieval tradition to protect their lives.

Karen Armstrong's biography of Muhammad will be published in October by Gollancz.

Free to speak for themselves

Simon Franklin on the fall of the Tolstoyan author-sage



In other words, in literature. So Russian literature colonised vast areas of public intellectual discussion in a way that the freer literatures of the West never have.

Now, with glasnost, non-literary discussion has been liberated: politicians talk politics, economists talk economics and social scientists talk about society. The empire of the literary intelligentsia is shrinking as rapidly and disconcertingly as that of the general secretary of the Communist party.

There have, of course, been cycles of relative liberalism and repression before, but the effects of glasnost are greater, because they have been accompanied by huge technological advances.

Four centuries before Marx, long before the birth of the

intelligentsia, Russia's rulers knew how important it was to control the means of production: specifically, the means of producing and spreading words. Printing was allowed into Russia only in the mid 16th century, fully a hundred years after it had become common in Western Europe. Even then it was almost immediately banned by Ivan the Terrible.

Catherine the Great was the first in Russia to make the classic mistake of would-be enlightened despots (in a line which runs through Alexander II to Mr Gorbachev): she imagined that if she was nice to writers they would be grateful and write only favourable things. The French Revolution taught Catherine prudence, and she too closed down the printing presses. Dostoevsky

in his turn served hard labour and exile for his membership of a group which ran an underground press, and *Samizdat* copied heroically with typewriters and carbon paper. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the Soviet regime tried with increasing desperation first to prohibit and then to control the import and use of photocopyers.

Mr Yanayev and his friends learnt a hard lesson when they tried to impose an old-style clampdown in the age of faxes, computer mail and satellite phones. With or without Mr Gorbachev, governments cannot control the spread of words as they did. The photocopy and the word-processor have made it far more difficult to clamp down on dissidents, and at the same time have allowed many more people to

produce their own flysheets and magazines. The relatively small literary elite which used to dominate the dissident journals and magazines no longer can do so.

Yet there has been a greater change than either glasnost or technology accounts for. Russia itself has changed. The old intelligentsia believed it had a unique responsibility for the fate of Russia. It had a sense of mission partially born of guilt. The land was vast, poor and backward, the educated élite was tiny, and the gap was overwhelming. Tolstoy found it unbearable. When he had finished *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*, he denounced his own privilege and the corruption of his own writing. He spent the last thirty years of his life pitifully trapped between his mission to change the world (which meant exploiting his own celebrity) and his guilt that he could not lose himself among the peasantry.

Tolstoy regarded the "people" (by which he meant the peasants) with guilty reverence. Others saw the people as a mass of uneducated, silent potential, and believed it was the intelligentsia's task to give this mass shape, voice and direction. But the gap has been closed by the real Soviet achievements of mass literacy, mass education and urbanisation, and by the sheer variety and complexity of modern society. The myth of the special caste of intellectuals, like the myth of the party's special understanding of the people's needs, depended upon the myth of the mute people, and that has been smashed.

Both the party and the old intelligentsia were happy to be called "the conscience of the people". Now both are dead or dying, because the Russian people no longer want, need or can have imposed upon them a surrogate conscience. This does not necessarily mean that the new Russia will be any more or less virtuous than the old, but in future, neither the party nor the intelligentsia will bear responsibility for the citizens.

Henceforth, a poet in Russia will be... well, just a poet, vying on the bookshelves with Angeli, James Bond and horoscopes. This is a change in the history of Russian culture which may prove as profound as the collapse of communism.

The author is a lecturer in Slavonic studies at Cambridge.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Is there any point to which I should wish to draw your attention? Yes, to the curious incident of Edinburgh over the weekend. Edinburgh did nothing over the weekend. That was the curious incident.

I am prompted to open in this fashion not because Edinburgh has just raised a statue in Leith Walk to Sherlock Holmes, but because it has not just raised a statue in Leith Walk to Queen Victoria. She was standing up the road from the great detective when I arrived on Friday, and she was still standing there when I departed on Tuesday. Not only had she not been toppled, she had not even been daubed.

No less remarkable is the fact that Edinburgh's newest hotel, recently opened but a stone's throw from Queen Victoria, did not, last weekend, have any stones thrown at it. Nor was it stormed. I know that, because I was staying in it, and you know when a place is being stormed. I spent the weekend expecting it to be stormed, because it had been named The Balmoral in honour of one who is not merely the world's richest absentee landlady but also the great-granddaughter of the untopped former world's richest absentee landlady, whose husband tore apart the palace it was named after — because, as you know, English princes have the divine right to interfere with Scottish architecture whenever the fancy takes them.

Despite this, hard-line royalism has not been banned in

Scotland. It thrives. Most amazing, it is at its healthiest in the army. I know this, because a military tattoo was in progress over the weekend, the stone's throw this time being from Holyroodhouse, another palace belonging to the world's richest absentee landlady, which at the time of going to press had not been stormed either. I did think it was about to be, mind, when the explosions started on Saturday night, but these turned out merely to be a fireworks display in honour of the landlady, because the army is devoted to her. It called upon to repel a mob of their own countrymen who had taken it into their heads to start storming things, there is no question but the Scottish Regiment would joyously begin fixing bayonets before you could say MacRobinson.

Rum, eh? Not to say *usquebaugh* (if you can), given the amount of nectar I throatied in the pursuit of my research into what constitutes a successful export industry... a study difficult to pursue south of Gretna. Nor should we forget the profitability of prime fish, if the Café Royal's oyster bar is anything to go by, or rather not go by, since going in is by far the wiser course. Furthermore, I got from the malt to the oysters by rolling down George Street, which, since its every other shopfront is a Scottish building society, offered the reflection that if Scotland ever chose foreclosure as a political tactic, much of England would find itself standing on its

ex-front lawn with its possessions in a cardboard box.

Not to mention oil and tartan. Even the Ukraine has only one of these. I am prepared to swear that there are not 10,000 Nipponese Campbells and Stuarts walking around Kiev, the way there are — if I am o'shamers anything to go by — in Princes Street. Also that they are not carrying paintings by the Kiev school. I bought a fine picture by the young Scottish artist Jack Vettriano only because I managed to hack a path through some of the frailer Japanese ladies waving their cheque-books in the Solstice Gallery.

Do I drop these names to play them? They do not need it. They are just a few of the goldmines upon which Scotland is sitting. Nor is she in danger of losing Arab or American custom to Baltic grousemoors or Crimean golf-courses. Thus the weekend's curiosity: why did she not remain sitting? Why did she not rise up?

On Tuesday, as I was packing, I caught Douglas Hurd rabbiting from the bedside radio about the need to recognise the emancipation of the Russian satellites, because nothing could resist an idea whose time had come, and the Soviet Act of Union was *de facto* dissolved.

No other act of union was mentioned. I took a last look out of the window, but still nothing was being toppled or stormed. When I drove through the city, clearly going south, nobody even banged on my roof.

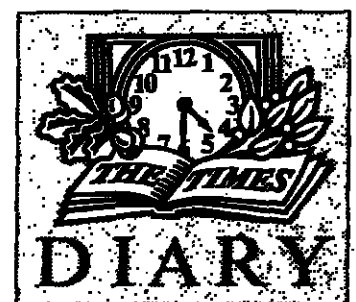
New power in the land

RUSSIA'S lost leader, Grand Duke Vladimir, is planning a triumphant visit to the country he has never seen. The last of the Romanovs was invited back last November by Boris Yeltsin and Alexei II, Patriarch of all the Russias, but the trip was cancelled at the last minute after the shootings in the Baltic states. Now the visit is to go ahead as soon as the arrangements can be negotiated with the Russian authorities.

The grand duke's parents fled across the ice to Finland shortly after the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in February 1917. His father, Grand Duke Kirill, was the most senior member of the Romanov family to escape, which meant that Vladimir became head of the family on his father's death in 1938. The grand duke's mother, Victoria Melita, provides a link with Britain and makes him 71st in line to the British throne. He now lives in Brittany with his wife, Grand Duchess Leonida, and this week, to celebrate his 74th birthday, he will return to his birthplace, Bolga in Finland.

Ivan Bilbikin, the man the grand duke calls his chancellor, says: "His role as restored emperor would be akin to the British Queen's but I think he would have to interfere a bit more. He would be a unifying force, as he is above politics, class and ethnic groups. His initial trip will be exploratory to see people and attend various services."

The Romanovs have a continuing if small power base in Russia, and there are 16 deputies from the Monarchist party in the Russian parliament. However, observers of the USSR are sceptical. Geoffrey Hosking, professor of Russian history at London University,



says: "His restoration would send all the wrong messages. He is associated with the repression under the Tsar, and his return would imply that Russia wanted to dominate the republics. I don't think that the Muslims and Tatars would take kindly to a Christian king either." And the increasingly Napoleonic figure of Boris Yeltsin might not appreciate such a rival either.

● Madame Tussaud's remains unperturbed by the spate of statue-bashing that has swept the Soviet Union. Its waxwork figure of Lenin will remain in place: one of his last secure resting places, it seems.

Changing addresses

STALIN may have gobbled up the Baltic states in 1940, but a resilient group of diplomats has been holding out in London ever since, waiting for the day when their embassies can return to the Foreign Office's recognised diplomatic list.

Over the years, however, dwindling funds have meant that prestigious embassy buildings have had to be sold off. The Lithuanian delegation is now based in Kensington's Essex Villas — a step down from the grander Kensington Palace Gardens. "We had to sell our original building to the Syrians," says the delegation. Marie-Anne Zarina, head of the

Latvian legation, has also come down in the world. The Bayswater address is fashionable enough, but a considerable fall from the old address in Eaton Place. "The Foreign Office recognises our embassy," says Zarina, "but I do not have diplomatic status, since that is only maintained for diplomats who were accredited before the Soviet annexation. My father, who was ambassador for 30 years, had accreditation."

Although she has never visited her homeland, Zarina travels on a Latvian diplomatic passport. Next week Latvia's diplomats from around the world are due to gather in Germany with their foreign minister to decide on representation. "We have four people in our London office, but that will have to be beefed up," says Zarina.

Estonia, too, has maintained a small presence in London. But there is a strong feeling among Baltic exiles that the British government has dragged its feet. All three states have long had their representatives recognised on American official diplomatic lists.

Associated problems

THE revolution in the Soviet Union has also caused a whirlwind of activity at the Great Britain-USSR Association, which was founded more than 30 years ago to encourage links between the two countries. John Roberts, the association's director, says that plans to "reorientate" are advanced. He has brought forward plans for a Russian translation of Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, and for a "do-it-yourself guide to capitalism" with a print run of one million. For the moment, says Roberts, the association will retain its name. "Obviously if the USSR ceases to be the USSR, we will have to change our name, but that hasn't happened... yet."

Heaven-up

CHRISTIANITY is being recycled in Sheffield, where a cathedral is being constructed out of tin cans. The aluminium supply company Alan is building the cathedral as part of Sheffield's preparation for its assumption of the title "Recycling City 2000". Hard at work at the cathedral site on the outskirts of the city is sculptress Paula Briggs. Built around a 20ft wooden frame, the cathedral



will boast a spire, mosaic floor and gargoyles all fashioned from more than 15,000 cans, variously beaten, squashed and sliced in pieces. And the cathedral's windows? Stained tin, of course.

● Citizens of Bristol are bemused by an application which goes before the local justices next week for a licence to sell intoxicating liquor at the city's Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor. Is Peter Abraham, the current mayor, going into the off-licence business? In fact, the chandeliers and ornate rooms are to be let for private functions as a way of making money for the council. Perhaps the mayor can help out behind the bar.



THE NEW DECOLONISATION

Yesterday's recognition of the full independence of the Baltic republics by the states of the European Community rights a historic wrong. But this is still an act of pragmatic diplomacy, not a moral statement. The Baltic states already have a degree of independence. Their right to full sovereignty has been recognised by the presidents of the Russian Federation and the Soviet Union. The Community - moving hesitantly as always in matters of a common foreign policy - is following, not making, history.

However illegal the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop pact which led to the forcible annexation of these states by the Soviet Union, the Western Europeans' failure to extend recognition earlier should not be held against them. Diplomatic relations are broken in reaction to intolerable action by governments, but initial recognition is based not on moral approval or disapproval, but on a judgment that a regime exercises sovereign authority in a given territory.

Some governments, Britain among them, have always refused to recognise Stalin's annexation, and treated the Baltic republics as a special case by maintaining formal contacts with their legations in London, Washington and elsewhere and by recognising passports issued by them. But they have dealt with the Soviet Union as the effective power on the ground. When they have protested against police or military violence in these territories, they have rightly addressed the Kremlin as the power responsible.

Any responsible government must ask whether recognition advances or retards the timetable for an oppressed country's establishment as a sovereign state. Even after Lithuania's declaration of independence earlier this year, the limits to the republican government's "effective power" was brutally demonstrated by Soviet interior ministry troops.

Even now, KGB passport and customs controls were still operating at Vilnius airport this week. Soviet troops are still on Baltic soil. However true it may be that the Soviet Union is an occupying power, sound diplomacy should be aimed at encouraging a negotiated rather than unilateral divorce - 95 per cent of the Baltics' trade is with their

continental hinterland. The Russian Federation has said it is ready to recognise Latvia and Estonia forthwith, but first wishes to settle with Lithuania the question of Kaliningrad, formerly Königsberg, an ice-free Baltic seaport seized from Germany in 1945.

Lithuania stands between Kaliningrad, which is now almost entirely peopled by Russians, and the rest of the Russian Federation. Mindful of the strength of Western support for the Baltics, Russia is likely to handle Kaliningrad with kid gloves, but the hesitation is a reminder that there is barely a frontier in the Soviet Union that is not disputed. That is not surprising in an empire containing some 130 nationalities whose land has been extensively colonised by Russians.

The prospect of economic hardship has not deterred the Baltic peoples. It may not deter other Soviet republics, even as they face the instability of Russian muscle-flexing and ethnic unrest. Their full and true independence is likely to follow tense negotiations with both the surviving Soviet regime and the emerging barons of Russia. The Russian Federation's announcement this week that it reserves the right to challenge the existing frontiers of republics which secede from the Union could, as the president of Kazakhstan retorted, ultimately lead to civil war. It was inept and, at the very least, demonstrates the immaturity of Russian diplomacy. Mr Gorbachev sought yesterday to allay other republics' fears of a new "Russian Empire". That will require not just words but solid legal guarantees.

Recognition should not become a means of foreign intervention, which is why the Americans are right to be particularly chary of events in Moscow. But for the sake of peace, the West should make recognition of Russia itself conditional on a commitment not to bully the others into redrawing their frontiers. The world has an enormous stake in peaceful cohabitation between the republics of the erstwhile Union. They in turn have a stake in Western recognition. In this momentous new era of decolonisation, the West's absolute priority must be to do what it can to promote orderly change. Casting the diplomatic rules to the winds would have precisely the opposite effect.

BEST OF A BAD JOB

Of all British television stations, Channel 4 should be the last to be accused of going "downmarket". It was set up, with much self-conscious ballyhoo, to channel commercial television profits back into programmes rather than into tax. At last weekend's Edinburgh International Television Festival, the charge of popularisation was levied at it by independent producers, who said the channel had been colonised by American comedies and ITV repeats. After *Dark*, an innovative programme, had been cancelled.

The independents have a vested interest in persuading Channel 4 to buy British, but their charge is true. Like all media that rely ultimately on advertising, Channel 4 is feeling the pinch. Bought-in dramas or comedies attract average audiences of 2.4 million compared with 1.8 million for home-grown programmes. They also cost the station less. American shows cost the station £10,000 an hour, compared with an average for the whole channel of £26,000.

The economics of importation are simple. Because America is so large, serials can more easily recoup their costs in the home market. Any money they make from exports is profit. A European TV channel can buy a ready-made American serial for one-fifth of the cost of making its own. A report by National Economic Research Associates calculates that the new Channel 3 companies could collectively increase their profits by £200m by reducing their home-made programming to 60 per cent.

Given the huge sums most have had to bid in order to get new franchises - a system which must rank among the greatest lunacies of modern British politics - the temptation may prove irresistible. The Independent Television Commission has stipulated that at least 65 per cent of the hours of pro-

grammes transmitted by the new companies should be made for Channel 3. The 35 per cent left for (presumably foreign) imports compares with the 14 per cent currently allowed them. The cost savings of increasing imports are clearly huge.

The new franchise system for Channel 3 was designed partly to get more money for the Treasury and partly to make companies cut costs that were high due to longstanding inefficiency. Costs have, on the whole, been cut. But nothing in the franchise process can be detected that encourages the redirection of profit into the making of better programmes. The best programmes, especially high-grade drama at which British producers excel, are expensive.

The new auction system must threaten that quality. True, a "quality threshold" will have to be passed by those to whom franchises are granted. But quality is hard to define in advance. It will be even harder to enforce when a company is losing money through having to bid more than it can possibly afford.

But this is murky water under the bridge. The best answer that the companies and the independents can produce now is to make better popular programmes, and sell them in the widest market place. The remarkable feature of American popular programmes is not just that they are cheap but that they are popular. The same goes for some Australian - and even some British - programmes. A possible charge against the old franchise system is that it encouraged huge expenditure on upmarket product to impress regulators rather than investing in comedy and series that would last. There is a place for both, even if the new franchise system is not going to encourage it.

IF ANY WOULD NOT WORK

Those who work hard do so for the satisfaction rather than the money. So says Professor Michael Rose, in a paper given at the British Association conference yesterday that will evoke general approval. Many Britons, especially when they answer questionnaires about work, suddenly discover a deep altruism within their souls. They nod sagely and mention the "work ethic", though it is no longer fashionable to link this nebulous concept to religion, as Weber and Tawney did. For Mr Rose, the more skilled the work, the more attached to it the worker becomes. As unskilled jobs become rarer, people will work harder. But the infinite appetite for leisure is reasserting itself.

The problem for the sociology of work is not only that different people work for all kinds of reasons, but that the same person will have different motives for working at different times in life. The young professional's work ethic forms part of a lifestyle that is irrelevant to the family breadwinner. The married woman who goes back to work after her children have grown up may set a different value on her material reward than the young single parent who must support her children.

Similarly, fear of unemployment is bound to be a more important factor at certain times, and in certain occupations, than in others. Mr Rose argues that such fear cannot explain why hard workers do more than they are paid to do. Maybe not, but the converse of such fear - the desire for job security - may

explain the 60 per cent increase this year in applicants for teacher-training courses, seen as a safe choice of career in a recession.

Mr Rose claims that the Victorians mostly worked hard because they had no choice, whereas people today work "unpaid overtime" out of sheer assiduousness. This shift in motivation is not fully explained by the professor's emphasis on skills and responsibilities at work. If poverty has indeed ceased to be the main goal, why should the modern employee prefer to be at work rather than at leisure, which also offers opportunities to exercise skills and responsibilities? And is it true that money is less important to more highly skilled people? Dr Johnson did not think so: "No man but a blockhead ever works, except for money." Are there just more blockheads these days?

Diligence is a virtue. Like any virtue it deserves to be cultivated for its own sake, but like any virtue too much of it can become an obsession and even a vice. The work ethic which Mr Rose identifies can atrophy into "workaholicism". Workaholics who love to boast of the hours they work might ponder an epistle of the poet Horace, over 2,000 years old, in which he excuses himself to his friend Julius Florus for his idleness: "Our lady poverty, daring as ever, impelled me to turn out verses. But now that I have enough to live on, my brain would surely be disordered beyond the power of hemlock if I scribbled verses instead of enjoying a night's sleep." Amen to that.

Justice in wake of Soviet revolution

From Professor Norman Stone

Sir, The collapse of the Soviet Communist party offers the prospect that the agents of its criminal policies will be brought to justice. Let us hope that the foreign servants of the Soviet system's crimes who took refuge in the Soviet Union will not be left undisturbed.

Germany is demanding the extradition of Erich Honecker and the Stasi general, Markus Wolf. Surely the British government should be taking steps to return George Blake to Wormwood Scrubs to serve out the better part of 42 years?

It would be nice to think that Messrs Randle and Pottle had felt a twinge of conscience, or at least embarrassment, when Blake celebrated their acquittal for rescuing him from prison by glorifying on BBC television in his betrayal to certain death of "not tens but hundreds" of people serving the interests of the Western democracies in the Soviet bloc.

Justice demands that evil cogs in the communist machine like Blake face the consequences of history's judgment on the ruthless system which they willingly served.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN STONE,
University of Oxford,
Modern History Faculty,
Broad Street,
Oxford.
August 26.

From Mr Conal Gregory, MP for York (Conservative)

Sir, The Prime Minister is to be congratulated on the statesman-like approach that he has displayed throughout the Soviet crisis. Now, as a matter of priority, the UK should demand that the full military might of the Soviet Union is open to independent scrutiny. It appears that certain elements in the Soviet armed forces have not complied with the spirit of détente and such an investigation is now paramount in the interests of peace and stability.

The UK can also be of great assistance to the USSR by offering its expertise in distribution matters. Far too much food in the Soviet

Union does not pass properly from the field to the factory and shop. An efficient distribution system is vital in the current climate.

Yours faithfully,
CONAL GREGORY,
House of Commons.

From Mr Noel Falconer

Sir, The disintegrating Soviet Union possesses 30,000 nuclear warheads. These must not be shared out amongst its 15 members: this would increase the number of atomic-armed states threefold and the risk of nuclear war even more. Further, minor nations would then see a seed for these armaments and, with so many sources, might be able to buy them.

Yet every republic already has them on its soil. They will not be relinquished lightly, not when four decades of detente have demonstrated its ability to guarantee sovereignty.

An initiative of heroic magnitude is most urgently essential. Nothing less than the immediate destruction of all nuclear weapons, or their subordination to the United Nations with the right to employ them against an atomic aggressor, seems adequate. This will be deemed insanely visionary. It is necessary none the less.

Yours sincerely,
NOEL FALCONER,
223 Bramhall Moor Lane,
Hazel Grove,
Stockport, Greater Manchester.
August 26.

From Kintyre Pursuivant of Arms

Sir, In view of the events which took place in Moscow on St Bartholomew's feast day, August 24, perhaps the new Russia might consider adopting the good apostle as its second patron after St Andrew, thus enabling him to be more happily remembered than the massacre in Paris on that day in 1572 has recently allowed.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. G. GEORGE,
Kintyre Pursuivant of Arms,
115 Henderson Row,
Edinburgh 3.
August 26.

Foreign Office logic on Yugoslavia

From Mr Christopher R. Des Forges

Sir, Your editorial (August 26) regarding the current situation in Croatia shows a political foresight which does you as much credit as it throws shame on Western European leaders.

Over 12 months ago Slovenia and Croatia held democratic elections. In both, an overwhelming majority of the indigenous population voted to secede from the anachronistic structure that the Yugoslav federation had become. Despite the democratically expressed wish of its peoples for self-determination, both states found themselves increasingly in conflict with the communist establishment centred on the Serbian capital, Belgrade.

Whilst continually preaching the creed of democracy, Western leaders have found it politically expedient to ignore not only the democratic wishes of the Slovene and Croat peoples, but also the gathering menace of the communist aggression directed by the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic.

Specifically within the last two weeks, the Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, has refused to acknowledge the independence of Slovenia and Croatia, arguing furthermore that to do so might in some way lend support to the struggles of the Baltic states and thereby undermine the position of Mikhail Gorbachev.

It would be churlish to suggest

that Mr Hurd could or should have foreseen the historic events of last week, but it is clear that the world is a completely different place two weeks on. The fact that virtually every Western government along with a number of Mr Hurd's officials are now engaged in an almost headlong rush to recognise not only the Baltic states, but also other Soviet republics who have yet to hold democratic elections, suggests that Mr Hurd's "Balkan" logic is clearly redundant.

If, as would seem to be the case from his radio interview this morning, Mr Hurd is content to rely on political sanctions to bring about an end to the killing, the UK government must draw a distinction between those who have continually sought peaceful secession and Serbia, which has simply sought to extend its boundaries, prior to bargaining.

Surely the time has come for Britain to take the lead and assign the same recognition to Slovenia and Croatia as it has been so eager to offer the Soviet republics - before the Yugoslav army stops acting as a "peace keeper" and goes on the offensive.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER R. DES FORGES,
27 Geneva Road,
Bramhall, Cheshire.
August 27.

Fair to Belgians

From Mrs M. Hill-De Maefchalck

Sir, "Continentalers tend to give Belgians a hard time..." writes Tom Walker (report, August 21). After living for 18 years in the UK I thought the British usually do that. I have yet to read a genuinely charitable article about Belgium and its nine million inhabitants.

Mr Walker might well be correct over the telephone installations and his problems with obtaining an identity card. But has he tried recently getting an external bell installed by BT or renewing his passport at Petty France?

The Belgians have an excellent education system (the Dutch and

Walloons queue up to attend our Flemish schools), no smoking in public places, clean streets, efficient train, tram and bus services, low inflation, steady food prices. Bought presents get beautifully wrapped at no extra cost; first-rate restaurants where you can afford to eat abroad; the baker will leave you crusty rolls on your doorstep on Sunday morning; and plenty of intelligent people will talk to Tom Walker in his native language.

Yours faithfully,
M. HILL-DE MAEFCHALCK,
Wychwood,
5 Durham Avenue,
Bromley, Kent.
August 21.

Making good time

From Mr Stewart M. Else

Sir, The bad news and the good news from British Rail on my train to Paddington today: "We are sorry about the cramped conditions and apologise for any inconvenience caused. However, as a result of the shortened train this morning we are arriving two carriages early."

Yours faithfully,
STEWART M. ELSE,
10 The Smithy,
Blakeney,
Gloucestershire.
August 21.

Friends and relatives

From Ms Jennifer Fowler

Sir, Mr Cook's letter (August 20) prompts me to recall that my grandmother was called Rosetta Stone. Since I never knew her, I sometimes pop into the British Museum to wave a greeting to her namesake.

Yours sincerely,
JENNIFER FOWLER,
21 Deodar Road, SW15.
August 21.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Ethical issues of genetic research

From Dr David Le Vay

Sir, You report (August 23) Baroness Warnock as saying that the ethical issues that may arise from the human genome project cannot be ignored and will require a legislative framework. But it is clear from your conference report that Lady Warnock is not at all against scientists "playing God" in genetic manipulation, only against the public perception that they might be.

Wherever argument may arise as to the wisdom of such manipulation or allied procedures, her answer, as we have already seen in relation to abortion and embryo experimentation, is never a clear "No" but "Well, perhaps, but only so far". And to counter the argument of the slippery slope, she says it is within society's power to block this slope at any stage. That this is plain nonsense we have seen in the rapid evolution of abortion on demand.

In relation to all such biological procedures involving human beings there are (at least) three questions to be answered. Science asks: "Is it true?" Technology: "Does it work?" Only morality asks if it is right.

The baroness, and the biopersons who think like her, seem to attach so much importance to the second of these questions that the third may eventually cease to be asked.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
6 Garstons, High Street,
Barwash, East Sussex.
August 23.

From the Director of the Nuffield Foundation

Sir, The final words of your leading article ("All in the genes", August 23) stated that "It is time for a Warnock committee mark II to mull over the moral dilemmas" presented by advances in scientific research and, in particular, by the human genome project. It was because they shared this view that the trustees of the Nuffield Foundation have recently established the independent Nuffield Council on

Bioethics, with a distinguished membership, under the chairmanship of Sir Patrick Nairne (report, July 24).

The task of the council will be to identify and examine the relevant ethical problems; it will seek to promote the "discussion, explanation and dialogue" for which Baroness Warnock made a plea in addressing the eleven human genome-mapping workshop. The council can be expected to give a high priority to considering the moral implications of genetic research.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HAZELL, Director,
The Nuffield Foundation,
28 Bedford Square, WC1.
August 23.

From Mr Ian Murray

Sir, The suggestion of a "Warnock committee mark II" is most disturbing. Would it not simply be an opportunity to rewrite the prohibitions that mark I invoked?

Mark I accepted that it might become possible to detect "genetic defects" early on, and "to insert a replacement gene which will remedy the defect" (Warnock report, 1984, 12.15). In fact, it went further and, besides a law to stop such developments, called for extra restrictions. We recommend that the proposed licensing body promulgates guidance on what types of research, apart from those precluded by law, would be unlikely to be considered ethically acceptable in any circumstances and therefore would not be licensed (12.16).

The licensing body have produced a draft code of practice, but it lacks any supra-legal restrictions. Instead of acting as the champion of her committee's recommendations Lady Warnock now seems to wish to move in the opposite direction.

Yours faithfully,
IAN MURRAY (Administrator),
Society for the Protection of Unborn Children (Scottish office),
5 St Vincent Place,
Glasgow.
August 23.

Animal welfare

From the Chief Executive of the RSPCA

Sir, What a shame that Carla Lane could not describe her dedication to animal welfare ("Carla Lane's road to the isle", Life and Times, August 19) without a gratuitous swipe at what she sees as the inadequacies of the RSPCA. She forbore to mention that it was the RSPCA that rescued many of the surviving animals on the "paradise" island she has just bought, by ferrying in tons of feedstuffs. It was the RSPCA which brought to justice the island's previous owner for her neglect and abandonment of the livestock.

As for Ms Lane's highly individual interpretation of the restrictions on the RSPCA's political role, it bears all the hallmarks of one of her more fanciful plots. The RSPCA is one of the most effective parliamentary lobby groups in existence.

A gift of tongues

From Mr Klaus C. Bogstad

Sir, Victor Ross, former chairman of Reader's Digest Association, in stating (August 27) that we Danes provide the world with "the language of sandwich fillings" displays an ignorance of both sandwiches and languages.

Danes do not make sandwiches and never have. They make what in English are called "open sandwiches", a single slice of bread covered with other edible materials but never with a further slice of bread. The Danish word for this

product, *smørrebrød*, means "buttered bread".

As for the language of what therefore might more accurately be called "buttered bread toppings" he is obviously referring to well-known Danish words such as *salami*, *pâté*, *roast beef* *et al*. But perhaps he thinks that all the words that make up a language are originally of that language?

Yours sincerely,
ANDREW RICHMOND,
Chief Executive,
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Causway, Horsham, West Sussex.
August 20.

Birds and their 'jizz'

From Lady Scott

Sir, I was interested to read Philip Howard's article (August 16) on the subject of "jizz". I would like to quote an excerpt from a piece written by my husband, the late Sir Peter Scott, in the magazine of the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust dated September 1987:

In the long ago when I was at my preparatory school I carried in my pocket the *Wayside and Woodland* book of British birds by T. A. Coward. I remember some little time later meeting the great man, for great he was as an ornithologist and for his impact on aspiring birdwatchers through his book. He explained to me that he always noted down the general impression of the shape of a bird. GWS, which he pronounced "jiz", - General Impression of Shape.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIPPA SCOTT
(Honorary Director),
The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust,
Slimbridge, Gloucestershire.

From Mr Robin Paddock

Sir, Is it not likely that "jizz" is simply the pronunciation of 1920s, Irish, possibly semi-literate country-folk of the word "guise"?

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN PADDOCK,
3 Ringer Way, off Ringer Lane,
Clowne, nr Chesterfield,
Derbyshire.

Across the centuries

From Mrs Sonia Laird Clowes

Sir, I have recently come across a letter written on October 28, 1900 which was dated October 28/00. Strange as it may seem, I assume that 00 will be the accepted abbreviation in the year 2000.

Yours faithfully,
SONIA LAIRD CLOWES,
25a Sutherland Place, W2.

Culling red deer

From Mr Christopher James

Sir, The need to reduce red deer, and in particular hind numbers in the Highlands (Letters, August 26), is widely accepted. The government also wishes to support a viable human population in this area but is constrained from excessive support for agriculture.

Would not a system of bounty payments for properly culled hinds help to meet both the above policy objectives, but within the said constraint?

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER JAMES,
Torosay Estate Office,
Torosay Castle, Craignure,
Isle of Mull.

Pot luck

From Mrs Maureen Sheehan

Sir, Mrs Craig (August 21) regrets the untimely demise of the porcelain pot. Surely this is due to the rise in popularity of the divan bed which by its use of all available space allows no discreet place of concealment for this forerunner of the "en suite" facility.

I would suggest looking in less exalted chambers; try local junk shops, jumble sales, fairs or the ubiquitous car-boot sale.

Yours faithfully,
M. SHEEHAN,
Morrison House, Primett Road,
Stevenage, Hertfordshire.
August 21.

From Mrs Sheila P. Hart

Sir, "Where have all the chamber pots gone? Gone to be flower pots every one".

Yours faithfully,
S. P. HART,
Knole, Furzehill Road,
Torquay, Devon.
August 21.

55-100



COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE

August 27: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning opened the Dornoch Fifth Bridge.

In the afternoon Her Majesty visited Tain, Ross and Cromarty.

Dame Frances Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Conolly Morris-Adams were in attendance.

Birthdays today

The Duke of Argyll, 54; Sir Kenneth Berrill, economist, 71; the Right Rev. J.F.E. Bone, Bishop of Reading, 61; Sir Ralph Kilner Brown, former High Court judge, 82; Sir Cecil Clothier, QC, former chairman, Police Complaints Authority, 72; Miss Imogen Cooper, pianist, 42; Lord Cudlipp, 78; Professor Wendy Davis, historian, 49; Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, author and publisher, 84; Sir Godfrey Hounsfield, inventor of EMI-scanner, 72; Mr. Emyl Hughes, footballer, 44; General Sir William Jackson, 74; Sir John Kingman, vice-chancellor, Bristol University, 52; Dr. Joseph Luns, former secretary-general, NATO, 80; Air Chief Marshal Sir Nigel Maynard, 70; Miss Elaine Mellor, 40; Miss Jo Richardson, MP, 68; Sir Thomas Scrivenor, former colonial officer, 83; Mr. John Shirley-Quirk, bass-baritone, 60; Sir Peter Thornton, civil servant, 74; Dr. Roger Williams, hepatologist, 60.

Westminster School

Play Term begins today. There are 876 members of the School, 610 in the Great School and 266 in the Under School. The Reverend Richard Ballard takes up his appointment as Chaplain of the School; Miss Justine Coe, Mr. C.D. Franks, Mrs. D.J. Harris and Mr. J.J. Kemball are joining the Great School staff. A.M.M. Flett (Hakluyt's) is Captain of the School. The Elizabethan Club Dinner is on September 19. Performances of Haydn's *Creation* will be given on October 5, in St James's Piccadilly, and in Westminster Abbey on October 10. The Harvard Lecture will be given on October 7 by Lord Alexander of Wealden. Exeat is from October 12 to 28. Commemoration is on November 16; the Adrian Boult Concert takes place on November 21, and the Brock Lecture on December 6. The School Carol Service is in the Abbey on December 9. Term ends on December 13.

More House School

The Autumn Term commences today, Wednesday, August 28, 1991, when Miss M.M. Connell takes up her post as Headmistress. There will be an Open Evening for prospective pupils and parents on October 30, from 6 pm to 8.30 pm. The Annual Prize-Giving Ceremony will take place at Kensington Town Hall at 3.30 pm on Tuesday, December 3, 1991. The prizes will be distributed by Lady Rachel Billington. The term ends on December 17, 1991.

Early glass beads modelled in dung

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

NEW information on the early history of glass has come from a tomb in Iran. Dating to around 3,700 years ago, the burial contained dozens of glass beads which constitute "one of the earliest sizeable groups ever found", according to experts who have analysed them.

Tomb B10a B27 at Dinkha Tepe, a site in north-western Iran near Lake Urmia, was excavated in the 1960s by the University of Pennsylvania, but research on the contents is only now coming to fruition. Radiocarbon dates and stylistic parallels for the grave goods from areas to the west, ranging from the Levant and Cyprus to Anatolia and Transcaucasia, give it a likely date in the seventeenth or sixteenth centuries BC.

Fifty-eight beads, from a total of 140 used in necklaces, were of glass or frit, a related man-made silicate similar to faience; the remainder were of semi-precious stones such as carnelian and agate, with two carved from the iron oxide hematite.

The glass beads were of simple forms, barrel-shaped or toroidal, and their blue colour was derived from copper oxide comprising about 3 to 9 per cent of the opaque material. Lead, nickel and zinc oxides were also "somewhat elevated", Patrick McGovern and his colleagues from the Museum, Applied

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S.C. St. J. D'Arcy and Miss C.A. Unsworth. The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr and Mrs Malcolm D'Arcy, of Crathorne, N Yorks, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis Unsworth, of Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr H.P.E. Grundfeld and Miss A.J. Ramsbottom. The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr E.I. Grundfeld, of Marlow, and Mrs L.B. Grundfeld, of Kensington, and Amanda, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs F. Ramsbottom, of Shipham, Somerset.

Mr O.P. Hagenauer and The Hon E.C.J. Freeman. The engagement is announced between Oliver Philippe, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Pierre Hagenauer, of Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, and Elizabeth Cecilia Jane, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Cottesloe, of Battersea, London, SW11.

Mr J.C. Mann and Miss K.R. McMillan. The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Charles Robin Mann, of Jimena de la Frontera, Cadiz, Spain, and Kate, younger daughter of the late Mr James McMillan, of Neath, Glamorgan, and Mrs Elizabeth McMillan, of Sunningdale, Berkshire.

Mr M.J. Weaving and Miss J.M. Goodwin. The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Weaving, of Lawley, West Midlands, and Jill, second daughter of Mr and Mrs David Goodwin, of Priors Marston, Warwickshire.

Marriages

Mr P.A. Joseph and Miss M.M. Cree. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 24, 1991, at St Andrew's Church, Ham, of Mr Philip Joseph, son of Dr Michael Joseph, of Ham Common and the late Mrs Pamela Joseph, to Miss Margaret Cree, elder daughter of the late Mrs E.M. Cree, of Galsdon, Ayrshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr James Cree, was attended by Miss Muriel Young. Mr Mark Emanuel was best man. The reception was held at the Bingham Hotel, Richmond, Surrey.

Dr D. Rogers and Miss A. Krishna. The marriage took place on August 24, in Washington DC, between Dr David Rogers, son of Mr and Mrs C.R. Rogers, and Anamika, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Krishna.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Johann Wolfgang Goethe, poet, Frankfurt am Main, 1749; Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, novelist, Dublin, 1814; Sir Edward Burne-Jones, painter, Birmingham, 1833; George Whipple, pathologist, Nobel laureate 1934, Auburn, New Hampshire, 1878; Sir John Betjeman, Poet Laureate 1972-84, London 1906. DEATHS: Saint Augustine, Hippo (Annaba, Algeria), 430; John Leyden, poet, Cornelius, Jakarta, 1811; Leigh Hunt, essayist and poet, London, 1839; Prince William of Gloucester, killed in an air crash, 1972; John Huston, film director, 1987.

OBITUARIES

GERALD PAWLE



Gerald Strachan Pawle, wartime naval officer, author, journalist and sportsman, died in Cornwall on July 26 aged 77. He was born on September 29, 1913.

A LONG and distinguished career in journalism aside, Gerald Pawle will be chiefly remembered as the author of *The Secret War 1939-45* (1956), which told the story of the so-called "Department of Wheezes and Dodges" and the ingenious weapons and devices it invented (as well as the many more it would like to have brought to fruition). Pawle was one of a group of RNVR officers with scientific or engineering qualifications who were members of what was more formally called the Royal Navy's Directorate of Miscellaneous Weapons Development. The department was charged with the task of winning the struggle for scientific mastery between the allies and the Germans which Churchill, with the characteristically boyish enthusiasm with which he threw himself into such projects, dubbed "The Wizard War".

One of its tasks was to devise new methods of discomfiting the enemy by breaking his stranglehold on the war at sea, eliminating his air power and, finally, dislodging him from his continental stronghold. Among the inventions the department came up with were the Hedgehog, the Royal Navy's first weapon for throwing patterns of explosive charges ahead of a ship to destroy U-boats; the Great Panjandrum, a giant explosive wheel intended to storm up the landing beaches and tear rents in the defences of the Atlantic Wall; a minefield which could be sown in the sky; and a device for tearing the wings off enemy aircraft. Not all these were equally successful: the Great Panjandrum, in particular had a tendency, rather like the earliest medieval artillery, to be as much of a menace to its own

side as to the enemy while the airborne minefields never came to fruition. But the Hedgehog was a marked improvement over simply lobbing depth-charges over the stern (which necessarily meant that the escort had to steam directly over the U-boat) and became the forerunner of successive generations of post-war anti-submarine mortars. With D-Day in mind the department also experimented with harbours made of bubbles and eventually produced Bombardon. This was possibly its most important invention, a floating breakwater and steel outer bastion of the Mulberry Harbour which was so vital to the success of the invasion of France.

In spite of being associated with these remarkable achievements Gerald Pawle would probably have preferred to be remembered, above all else, as a sportsman. But in addition to being a first-class cricketer and squash racket player, he wrote for radio and television. He also wrote and directed for the theatre and for many years was a member of the staff of *The Sunday Times* where he succeeded Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart as Artistic Editor. He eventually became the paper's defence correspondent and travelled widely throughout Europe as a special correspondent on military and naval affairs for *Kemsley* newspapers. From 1960 onwards he spent much of his time in

southern Africa, writing and broadcasting on the developing crises in the republics of Namibia and Ian Smith's Rhodesia. He later became the editorial director of the *Beaverbrook Western Newspaper Group*. For six years he served in the Royal Navy, beginning life on the lower deck in the RNVR as an ordinary seaman and ending as flag lieutenant to the commander-in-chief, Mediterranean, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Cunningham.

Born in Bishop's Stortford, Pawle was educated in the "great nursery of cricketers", St Peter's, York. His career in journalism began early when he joined the staff of the *Yorkshire Post* before his 18th birthday. He qualified as a playing member of the MCC, when his sponsors were Sir Pelham Warner and another former England captain, Sir Henry Leveson-Gower. For almost half a century he wrote on the game for various newspapers and magazines and for 15 of those years, at the invitation of E. W. Swanton, he covered cricket for *The Daily Telegraph*. In 1985 Pawle published his biography of the former England cricket captain R. E. S. Wyatt. He represented England at squash and wrote a book on the sport.

Pawle also wrote *The War and Colonel Warden* (1965) which threw new light upon a number of little-known facets of the war and, more importantly perhaps, upon Churchill's personal life during those years (Colonel Warden being the name Churchill adopted when travelling privately).

When he left Fleet Street to freelance Pawle made his home in Cornwall. In 1980 he served as high sheriff of the Royal Duchy; in 1981 he was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Cornwall.

In 1953 he married Lady Mary Clementine Berry, daughter of the 5th Marquis Camden. She survives him.

NIVEN BUSCH



Niven Busch, American novelist, journalist and screenwriter, died in San Francisco on August 25 aged 88. He was born in New York on April 26, 1903.

NIVEN Busch was among the most successful popular novelists and screenwriters of his time. The script for the film *Duel in the Sun* (1946) was written from his novel, which had been composed with a movie in mind, by David O. Selznick and Oliver H. P. Garrett. The lavish spectacle, although it raised smiles ("a knowing blend of oaths and aphorisms") and outrage at the time, owes many of its passages of "cinematic" effectiveness to Busch's skilful original, in which he caught exactly what sexual licence the times would allow.

Busch's father was a member of the New York stock exchange; his mother was British. He grew up in an expensive house in Oyster Bay, on the north side of Long Island, and decided to become an author at the age of 14, when he first saw his name in print - under a poem called "The Wind", which was published in his school magazine. The school was a fashionable boarding establishment: Hoosac, near Williamstown, Massachusetts. Before he left for Princeton in 1921 he had already sold verses and sketches to such well-known magazines as *McClure's*. He ran out of funds in 1924 and had to leave Princeton without a degree; but he soon got a job on the then two-year-old *Time* magazine - Britton Hadden, the editor, was his cousin - where he worked with many journalists and literary figures, such as Christopher Morley, who subsequently became fam-

ous. At the same time he was contributing stories and profiles to Harold Ross's budding *New Yorker*. He owed much, he later confessed, to Ross's tuition. But Busch left journalism and literature when he went to Hollywood to work for Warner Brothers as a scriptwriter. One of his early scripts (for which he did not receive a screen credit) was *Babbitt* (1934), from Sinclair Lewis's novel. Others included *The Crowd Roars* (1932), a Howard Hawks movie starring James Cagney as a motor-racing driver, which he co-wrote with Kubec Glasman and John Bright, and *The Westerner*

(1940), which he wrote with Jo Swerling. But few Hollywood screenwriters, even the most eminent, altogether loved what they did, and Busch became restless. He said: "I always wanted to write a novel. I started two or three, then dropped them when a film job came along. I finally figured out the problem: when I was writing a novel no one was paying."

But in 1939 he did manage to write the first of his 13 novels: *The Carrington Incident*. Later he did more scripts, such as (with Harry Ruskin) for the Tay Garnett Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer version of James M. Cain's *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (1946), starring John Garfield and Lana Turner, and some westerns such as *Distant Drums* (1951). *Pursued* (1947) was written for Robert Mitchum and Busch's then wife, Teresa Wright (from whom he was divorced in 1948). *The Furies* (1950), written by Charles Schnee from Busch's novel, was successful as a film but attracted some scorn for its "Freudian excesses". However, Busch was always shrewd and knew exactly what he was doing.

In 1952 he left Hollywood and went to live in San Francisco. He published several more novels, including *California Street*, and at various times taught on several University of California campuses. A humorous man with few literary pretensions, Busch was several times married and had three sons, as well as a daughter by Teresa Wright. For much of his later life he farmed, with two of his sons, a mixed fruit and cattle ranch in San Benito County, California.

DR C. H. COLLIE

Dr Carl Howard Collie, former Dr Lee's reader in natural philosophy and student of Christ Church, Oxford, died on August 12 in Malta aged 87. He was born on November 3, 1903.

MODERN physics came to Oxford with the appointment of Professor F. A. Lindemann (later Lord Cherwell) and the group of no-nonsense friends whose appointments to the Clarendon laboratory he supported; C. H. Collie as a fellow Christ Church man was prominent amongst them. He was an established nuclear physicist before the war but spent the war years on the development of radar. Even then he was an active college tutor and the stimulating if abrasive style he brought both to the tutorial and the governing body of his college will still be vivid in the memories of those who experienced it. Also, he made full use of his sabbatical rights to practise his belief in science as a universal cultural movement, serving as a British Council-sponsored fellow in Brazil, Chile, Pakistan and Greece.

International in outlook from his earliest days, he spent his early childhood in Germany and his first schooldays in France, while his father had a small plant for processing antimony ores in Belgium. This life was ended by his parents' divorce. He moved with his mother to England where she earned her living as a schoolteacher and anglicised their surname (from Collie) to the start of his secondary education at Warwick school almost coincided with that of the first world war. Even to himself he preferred to blur his father's German origins, always insisting that he had been a Hanoverian and an enemy of the Hohenzollerns.

He left Warwick for Oxford with an open scholarship to New College to read chemistry and after taking a first class degree extended his researches into the chemistry of the natural radio-active elements under Dr A. S. Russell. This work was done in the Christ Church laboratories, providing his introduction to Lindemann; radio-activity provided his bridge from chemistry to physics. In 1930 he was appointed Dr Lee's reader in physics, a post attached to Christ Church, and transferred his work to the Clarendon, collaborating on the absorption by matter of the then little-known neutron. His marriage to Betty de Paravicini in 1934 fell in the middle of this period.

From 1940 to 1945 he was in the Clarendon team developing radar. Sponsored by the Admiralty, the major effect of this work was to make radar compact enough to be fitted in aeroplanes. The 1cm microwaves that became available were a new research tool and just after the war Collie was using them to lead measurements of dielectric

properties, in particular those of heavy water. The construction of accelerators in the Clarendon and at Harwell made possible Collie's return to nuclear physics, with the cloud chamber as the principal detector.

Though a family man, Collie was extraordinarily devoted to the rituals of college life and apart from his sabbatical absences scarcely missed a meeting of the Christ Church governing body in 41 years. For the last three he was curator of the senior common room, making himself responsible for every detail of its administration and deserving gratitude for reforming without disrupting.

He submitted his publications for his DSc in 1967, as a preparation for retirement due in 1971: his metamorphosis from chemist to physicist had occupied the years when a budding academic was usually acquiring a DPhil and a handle had been unnecessary once he was known within his university. Retirement he welcomed for mixed reasons: positively because of the opportunity to move to Malta with its congenial climate and for the leisure to write an undergraduate textbook *Kinetic Theory and Entropy* which was intended to revive the study of a field he believed important and neglected because of the absence of a good elementary book; negatively because he was opposed to the current fashion for discouraging early specialisation in schoolchildren, at least those who knew what they wanted to do. He himself had been so uninterested in anything but science from childhood that he had omitted to acquire the



Latin necessary for university admission and had to cram after coming up. Even this fraught course he thought preferable to that of most modern freshmen needing to spend their first year making themselves fit for university work. Also he was glad to go before the admission of women changed the character of his beloved college. He and his wife, Betty, visited England each summer and he always spent some time in college.

She and their son and three daughters survive him.

LIEUT-GEN SIR ROBERT DREW

Dr Richard R. Mason writes:

SIR Robert Drew will be remembered with great fondness by a large number of young Australian medical graduates who were fortunate enough to have an introduction to him in the early 1970s. As deputy director of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, he pointed us towards hospitals which had a soft spot for Antipodeans; the senior consultants at these

hospitals were often themselves Commonwealth graduates of the previous generation.

The interview always included a hand-drawn map of London to show the newcomer how to find his way to the hospitals, theatres and art galleries; and it ended with his warning that "the pavements of London are long and hard". Sir Robert's fatherly help seemed to make them shorter and softer.

Sale room

Wordsworth inspired by turf-stack death

By JOHN SHAW

THE sequel to a story of death and family devotion that inspired a Wordsworth sonnet will appear in a sale at Phillips in Chester on September 6. Thomas Scarisbrick, a farmer in Ormskirk, Lancashire, was killed by a bolt of lightning while building a turf-stack between two sycamore trees in 1779. His heartbroken son, James, finished the job and, for the next 45 years, until his death in 1824, kept the stack complete as a memorial to his father.

Wordsworth past the stack, used as fuel, while travelling on the Preston to Ormskirk road. He heard the story from a coachman and it inspired him to write the sonnet "Fifal Piety - On the wayside between Preston and Liverpool."

Scarisbrick's grand-daughters were each left a decanter and six goblets engraved with the stack, the trees and his monogram. The glassware passed down through the family and is now being sold by descendants of James Bromley, a local magistrate and historian whose mother-in-

law was Scarisbrick's grand-daughter. Jeremy Lamond, Phillips' ceramics specialist in Chester, has estimated the triple-ring mallet decanters and their goblets, three with lemon squeezer bases, at between £1,000-£1,500.

A lightweight pair of virtually unused Purdey 12-bore shotguns built just over ten years ago made £29,700 at the opening of Sotheby's two-day series of sales at Glemages Hotel, Perthshire.

The self-opening sidekick ejectors went to a Belgian dealer (estimate £28,000-£34,000) and were the top lot among the sporting guns section which made a total of £409,255.

A large Wemyss was pig decorated with full blown red cabbage roses in the famous style of the Robert Heron pottery at Kircaldy, Fife, went for £5,280 and another covered in red clover made £4,950. Both were over estimate and were bought by de Rin, a London dealer.

The total so far for the sequence is £971,046.

Piping

Gathering echoes to heroic tunes

By ANGUS NICOL

IT IS a year of big, heroic tunes in the piobaireachd competitions. A formidable list of tunes was set both for the Highland Society of London's gold medal, and for the senior piobaireachd, out of which each competitor had to submit four.

In the gold medal competition at the Argyllshire Gathering, held in Oban last week, the winner was James MacGillivray, of Canada, who played *The Big Spree*, a title suggested by a degree of irregularity in the rhythm. In second place, Eric Righer, from the United States, played *In Praise of Morag*. The name Morag was used as a code-word to denote Prince Charles Edward; however, another authority, the Dunollie Bard, asserts that this was the MacDougalls' gathering tune. Duncan MacGillivray, of Tain, took third prize, also playing *The Big Spree*. Fourth prize was won by Angus MacColl, with the *Lament for Ronald MacDonald of Morag*.

The list for the senior piobaireachd, open only to holders of the Highland Society of London's gold medal, and sponsored by William Grant & Son, contained some magnificent but rarely heard tunes, including *The Red Hand in the MacDonald's Arms*, the *Lament for Hugh*, and the *Lament for the Dead*. All of these were played during the day but the first prize, the Grant's whisky senior piobaireachd trophy, together with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' cup, were won by William MacCallum, with appropriately, *Craigellachie*, which is the Grants' gathering tune. Second prize went to Roderick MacLeod, with *Donald Gruamach's March*. Sergeant Brian Donaldson, Scots Guards, played *The Earl of Ross's March* to win third prize. The *Lament for the Laird of Anapool* secured the fourth prize for John MacDougall.

The silver medal competition, which is open to any piper not eligible to compete for the gold medal, was won by Simon Marshall, from Armadale in Skye.

The Highland Society of London is trustee of the endowment of a competition for pipers aged 21 and under, to which the Argyllshire

Gathering acts as host. This, the MacGregor memorial competition, commemorates John MacGregor, who was Prince Charles Edward's piper in 1745-46. The competitors are each required to play two tunes of their own choice, and are judged on both. In a competition of a very creditably high standard, Stuart Liddell won the first prize, with good performances of *The MacLeods' Salute* and the *Lament for Mary MacLeod*. Andrew Hall, from Northern Ireland, came second with *Glenagry's Lament* and *The Great*. In third place came Neil Walker, who played the nameless tune, *Hibarin dro o dro*, and the *Lament for Captain MacDougall*.

The competition for march, strathspey and reel, for previous winners of the competitions for marches and for strathspey and reel, brought to an end the first day of the Argyllshire Gathering. The first prize was won by Angus MacColl, whose performance was outstanding.

The remainder of the piping events took place, as usual, during the games on the second day. A warm and sunny day attracted a large

crowd to Mossfield Park, where the traditional heavy and light athletic events were held. As always, a significant number of people came just to hear the piping. There were also dancing events, in which, nowadays, the number of girl competitors outnumber the male entrants by a great margin. However, it was encouraging to see enough soldier entrants to provide two entries for the Argyll Broadsword.

Results: The Highland Society of London's gold medal: 1 James MacGillivray, 2 Eric Righer, 3 Duncan MacGillivray, 4 Angus MacColl. The senior piobaireachd: 1 William MacCallum, 2 Roderick MacLeod, 3 John Donaldson, 4 James MacGillivray. The silver medal: 1 Simon Marshall, 2 Stuart Liddell, 3 Andrew Hall, 4 Neil Walker. Junior march, strathspey and reel: 1 Eric Righer, 2 Stuart Liddell, 3 John Donaldson, 4 James MacGillivray. March, strathspey and reel (previous winners): 1 John MacLeod, 2 Simon Marshall, 3 John Donaldson, 4 James MacGillivray. Broadsword: 1 John MacLeod, 2 Stuart Liddell, 3 John Donaldson, 4 James MacGillivray. The Royal Canadian Society's prize for the best all-round player was won by James MacGillivray.

هكذا امت الاصل

CHANNEL 4

5.00 The Channel 4 Daily
5.35 Film: Tudor Rose (1936, b/w). Pallid historical drama starring Nova Pilbeam as Lady Jane Grey, England's queen for nine days.
Also starring Cedric Hardwicke, Sybil Thomles and John Mills.
Directed by Robert Stevenson

6.55 Poetry Book. William Robert Spencer's *Beth Geart*. Read by Derek Jacobi, with illustrations by Maverick Cunningham


7.10 Fragile Earth: The Struggle for Salmon. The fight between Scottish netmen and anglers to preserve stocks of Atlantic salmon

12.00 In Search of Scotland's Larder: A Far Cry from the Kailyard. In the fourth of six programmes, Derek Cooper samples hot raspberry soufflé in a Seahk hotel and tattle drottie on Skye

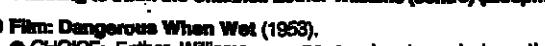
12.30 Business Daily. Business news programme

1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school education programme (r)

2.00 Changing Faces: A Face to Order. The fourth of six programmes on the history of portrait painting examines the works of Kneller, Hogarth, Davis, Reynolds and Gainsborough (r). (Teletext)



2.30 Film: Dangerous When Wet (1953).
● CHOICE: Esther Williams was no great actress but as the producer Joe Pasternak is supposed to have said, "wet, she was star". She was a former swimming champion with a dazzling smile who swam and smiled her way through a string of lightweight hit films. In this, the Ealing Studios production, she is teamed with



- 8.00 **Brookside**, Merseyside soap. (Teletext)
- 8.30 **Check Out '91**. The consumer programme reports on influence of the public relations industry. Presented by **Kim Embrey**
- 9.00 **Omigod**. Magazine exploring gay and lesbian issues. **Home Sweet Home** examines the issue of housing. **Heavy Petting kiosk** looks at relationship between pets and their homosexual and lesbian owners, and in **Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?**, **Richard Cusack**, food editor of *Options*, hosts a gay dinner party. (Teletext)
- 10.00 **The Golden Girls**: **Once in St Olaf**. Accomplished American comedy series chronicling the misadventures of four Miami matrons. **Broads of the South**. **Don Corbin** has a guest spot on the father of *Rose (Betty White)*. (Teletext)
- 10.30 **Chile Anderson Talks Back**. The guests are **Rael**, who claims to have met extra-terrestrials, and **Dennis Healey**. **MP (I)**
- 11.05 **Nightingales: Opening Night**. **Robert Lindsay** stars forgettable comedy about nightwatchmen (r)
- 11.35 **Frasier**. **Mr Sherry's Place**. Sub-substantial American comedy set in a New Orleans restaurant. **Shanty (Don Yesso)** resurges Southern belle in distress
- 12.00 **Mission Euroleak: Blackmail**. The penultimate episode of a drama series set in a European space station. Ends at 1.00

Tennis 4.00 Tenpin Bowling 5.00
Surfing 5.30 Pool Billiards World Ch

© Via the Astra satellite.
11.00am Test Match Cricket: England v Sri Lanka
1.00pm Motorcycling Grand Prix of Czechoslovakia
3.00 US Open Tennis
6.00 BBC Sportsnight Scottish League Cup
8.30 US Open Tennis

EUROSPORT

© Via the Astra satellite.
8.00am Athletics: World championships from Tokyo
1.00pm Swimming: 8.00 Walespooling 4.30 Athletics 6.00 Eurosport 7.00 Tennis World Court
9.00 Rowing 9.30 Athletics 10.30 Eurosport News

SCREENSPORT

© Via the Astra satellite.
7.00am Volvo PGA European Golf Tour 8.00 Pre-Video 9.30 Fight Night at the Forum
10.00 Show Off! (Czechoslovak) Reelz
11.00 US Grand Prix Show Jumping 12.00 Gd 1.00pm Wide World of Sports 2.00

LIFESTYLE

© Via the Astra satellite.
10.00am The Great American Game
11.15 Coffee Break 11.20 Eyewitness on 11.50 First Look GMT 12.15 Eyewitness on 1.00m The World's Most Dangerous Places
1.30 What's New Search for Tomorrow 1.40 The Day After Tomorrow
2.00 American Channel 4.30 Tea & Muffins 4.40 The Great American Game
6.00 The Sale-a-Vision Shopping Programme 8.00 Case 10.00 The Sale-a-Vision Shopping Programme Satellite Jubilee

MTV

© Via the Astra satellite.
Twenty-four hours of rock and pop

RADIO 4

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1 Road-
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7.00
with Pats

6.00 Ken
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7.00
Jazz Parade
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24 Hours
12.00 7.30,
Tales From
Now Read
12.00 7.30
Puth \$4.46
8.00, 7.00
Jeff Brown,
and
00.00 News

Magazin 5.30
Madeline In
Madeline In
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World News
Borist 4.00
are 6.15 The
20 German
12.15 London
Fath 9.30
on Our Own
12.00 World
Weekend 1.50
Chiclos 2.45
4.00 News

Another pathetic case waiting outside the Brooke Hospital

How you can help t Brooke Hospital f Animals

This tragic sight is not uncommon in the M1 today. Each week the Brooke Hospital for Animals free treatment to hundreds of suffering animals, many more from years of crippling work.

If you would either like to receive more information to support our work, simply fill in the coupon and send it to:

Richard Searight, Brooke Hospital for Animals
1 Regent St, London SW1. Or call us on 071-97-

I would like to know more about the Brooke Hospital for
(Charity No 207869)

NAME-Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

They depend on us - we depend



They depend on us - we depend

Oceana's Etam bid lapses

OCEANA Investment Corporation's £121 million bid for Etam, the retail group, has lapsed after acceptance of only 1.22 per cent. The acceptance takes the South African-controlled Oceana and its subsidiaries' interest in Etam to 33.59 per cent.

Oceana faces the possibility of a delisting on the London Stock Exchange as it is a cash company and, under SE rules, has no active business that would justify a share quotation. Oceana had told its shareholders that if the London listing were cancelled it would seek one on another European stock exchange.

Readership gain for The Times

The Times and The Sunday Times increased their readership among leading financial and business journalists over the past year, according to a survey carried out by Mori, the market research company. The Times is read by 74 per cent of those surveyed, an increase of 6 percentage points over the year and 17 points since 1989. Its closest rival after the Financial Times, The Independent, lost 14 percentage points in the past year.

The Sunday Times gained 11 percentage points, making it by far the most popular weekly paper and second to the Financial Times as the paper regarded as most useful.

Wates declines

Net rental income at Wates City of London Properties fell 5 per cent to £7.2 million in the six months to end-June, as the company took back a number of leases at Winchester House, in expectation of the building's redevelopment. Pre-tax profits fell to £4.6 million (£11 million), exaggerated by £6 million of exceptional profits in the 1990 figures, relating to joint ventures. The interim dividend is held at 0.77p. *Temps, page 23*

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6795 (+0.0045)
German mark
2.9391 (+0.0070)
Exchange index
90.7 (+0.2)

Bank of England official
close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share
2050.0 (-19.3)
FT-SE 100
2619.8 (-20.9)
New York Dow Jones
3021.47 (-17.89)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave
21641.30 (+49.03)

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:
Base 977 1/2p (+13p)
Candover 520p (+7p)
RM Douglas 517 1/2p (+57p)
Bar & Wall 'A' 183 1/2p (+7p)
Vesper Thorne 261 1/2p (+4p)
Hearing 185p (+11p)
Eurotunnel Units 491 1/2p (+22p)
FALLS:
P&O Ltd 577 1/2p (-10p)
Davies & Newton 125p (-10p)
Cap & Counties 255p (-11p)
Reuters 878p (-10p)
Allied Lyons 578p (-13p)
RAC Group 68p (-7p)
Custion Comm 305p (-12p)
Tesco 265 1/2p (-7p)
Argyl 321 1/2p (-7p)
Grand West 515p (-13p)
WH Smith 'A' 448 1/2p (-7p)
Kingfisher 570p (-7p)
Midland 247p (-8p)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 11%
3-month interbank: 10.94%
3-month eligible bills: 10.10%
US: Prime Rate: 8 1/4%
Federal Funds: 5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills: 5.39-5.39%
30-year bonds: 9.94-9.94%

CURRENCIES

London: New York:
£/\$ 1.6800
£/DM 1.7485
£/Sfr 2.5570
£/FFr 1.3767
£/Yen 230.16
£/Index 80.7
ECU 10.89016
ECU 1.43052
London foreign market close

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$354.10 pm \$353.80
close \$353.80-354.30 (\$210.80-211.10)
New York:
Comex \$354.05-354.55

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sep) \$20.05 bbl (\$19.90)

RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 133.8 July (1987-100)
Denotes midday trading price

'Good companies' are going under

One firm in 50 has gone into liquidation

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

ONE in every 50 British companies, about 20,000 this year, is going into liquidation, according to new details on corporate insolvencies released yesterday.

Ron Taylor, director general of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said: "These figures, of one in 50 firms going into liquidation show we are in the midst of a deep recession and some way from recovery."

"This is not a shake-out of inefficient organisations, but good companies unable to survive any longer in the face of a harsh economic climate," he said. The implications for unemployment, currently 2.37 million, or 8.3 per cent of the workforce, were "alarming."

Figures released on behalf of the trade and industry department by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce showed that the provisional, seasonally-adjusted number of company insolvencies in England and Wales rose to 5,495 in the second quarter of this year.

For the 12 months to the end of June, insolvencies now total 19,335 - 2 per cent of all active companies.

The proportion of active companies becoming insolvent has risen markedly over the past year as the recession has bitten harder, after holding relatively steady since about 1987.

In the second quarter of 1990, the proportion stood at 1.2 per cent, but has been rising steadily since then by 0.2 percentage points each quarter to the current level of one company in 50.

Labour party leaders seized on the figures as heralding another winter of bankruptcies, closures and layoffs, though to counter the figures, the government insisted the number of companies still being created is encouraging. Labour said that the figure represented a 67 per cent

increase in insolvencies on the total of 3,284 for the same quarter last year.

While this is correct, the run of quarterly figures show that much of that annual increase took place between the second and third quarters last year, and between the final three months of 1990 and the first quarter of this year.

Since then, the rate of increase in insolvencies has actually fallen sharply, with insolvencies in the three months to June only 2.9 per cent higher than the 5,338 recorded for the first quarter of the year.

Ministers are likely to use such figures as evidence to support the forecasts put forward by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, that the economy will start to recover in the second half of this year. Last week the Confederation of British Industry gave more cautious, guarded, support for that view.

Compulsory liquidations accounted for 2,088 corporate insolvencies, compared with 1,246 in the second quarter last year, while creditors' voluntary liquidations were 3,407 compared with 2,038 in the same period in 1990.

Personal bankruptcies were also up, from 3,072 in the second quarter of 1990 to 5,765 in the same period this year. Labour said the figures

showed individual insolvencies were growing even more quickly than those for companies, a 90.3 per cent rise.

Gordon Brown, Labour's industry spokesman, said the information was "some of the worst insolvency figures the country has seen", and meant that "the government must act to get the British economy moving again." Labour, which at the end of this week steps up its campaign on the economy in advance of the political conference, is starting with the TUC in Glasgow next week, said that Britain urgently needed another cut in interest rates.

But Eric Forth, small firms minister, said that the figures showed only 2 per cent of businesses were involved in liquidation and bankruptcies each year. "New businesses are still being created at an encouraging rate. By the end of 1990 there were over 400,000 more businesses registered for VAT than in 1979."

Companies in the heating and ventilating industry said yesterday that they were being hit hard by the recession, with 51 per cent of those surveyed admitting their prices were "overkeen."

Roderick Pettigrew, senior legal and commercial adviser of the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association, said that its survey showed that only 29 per cent of companies were now working at or near full capacity, compared with 61 per cent a year ago.

In Washington, consumer confidence is shown to have dipped slightly in America during August, suggesting that sentiment will weaken in the months ahead, despite mounting evidence of recovery on the output side of the economy.

The Conference Board's consumer confidence index, published yesterday, slipped from 77.7 per cent in July to 76.3 last month, its weakest since the height of the Gulf war.



Lamont: forecast recovery



Breaking his silence: Herr Pöhl chose the inauguration for his first speech since resigning

Pöhl attacks German policy

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

IN HIS first public comments since his resignation as president of the Bundesbank last month, Karl Otto Pöhl voiced fears over the rise in German inflation and launched an attack on the conduct of economic policy.

Speaking in Frankfurt during the official inauguration ceremony for Helmut Schlesinger, his successor, Herr Pöhl said: "I am very distressed that now as I leave office the German inflation rate is over 4 per cent."

In a thinly veiled reference to the government and the western German regional states, he criticised a "continuing lack of comprehension of the consequences of German unity". The recent weakness in the mark, he said, was essentially "home made".

He said the developments

are worrying not only for Germany, but for the rest of Europe, since no other currency was capable to replace the mark's role as anchor in the exchange-rate mechanism.

"We cannot find an excuse by blaming outside causes such as an oil crisis or unfavourable exchange rate trends," he said.

Herr Pöhl has said previously that German unification required savings, particularly by the government. Instead, spending has been allowed to rise considerably, as this year's public sector deficit is likely to approach DM200 billion.

The main reason behind the rise in the public sector deficit is the transfer payment to the east of the country, estimated at nearly DM150 billion this year. Herr Pöhl's criticisms were directed at most economic decision makers,

including the federal government, the regional state governments, employers and unions, though not, tactfully, the Bundesbank.

The Bundesbank has already responded to the 4.4 per cent rise in the July consumer price index by raising interest rates at its council meeting on August 15, the first to be held under the presidency of Herr Schlesinger.

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, who also spoke during the inauguration ceremony, did not respond to Herr Pöhl's criticism directly, but said that the high levels of debt were an inevitable result of unification, but the debt levels were not sustainable in the long run. He pledged to reduce public debt as soon as is practical.

BCCI 'not a carcass to be picked'

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

SIR NICOLAS Browne-Wilkinson, the vice-chancellor, has warned the lawyers and accountants who are handling the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce International that the bank was "not a carcass to be picked over" by professional advisers.

The vice-chancellor launched his attack on the advisers who are profiting from the closure of the bank, while he was presiding over a hearing in the High Court. "Neither BCCI nor any other disaster is an opportunity for the lining of people's pockets," he said.

He emphasised that legal and accountancy bills should be kept to a minimum to preserve the bank's assets for BCCI's 1.1 million depositors worldwide.

At the hearing, the Abu Dhabi government, BCCI's main shareholder, succeeded in destroying attempts by BCCI's depositors to appoint a joint liquidator to the bank to work alongside Touche Ross.

BCCI's creditors had hoped a second firm of liquidators would represent them in any conflict of interest that Touche Ross might suffer. Insolvency specialists are predicting there will be a wave of international litigation if BCCI is wound up.

The application to appoint a joint liquidator was made by three firms of solicitors, each of which recommended a different candidate. Sir Nicolas accused the solicitors of "macho lawyering". "The result is a four-handed battle, which I am sure is not in the best interest of creditors."

Counsel for the three firms of solicitors attempted to adjourn the hearing, but their application was opposed by Touche Ross. Michael Crystal, QC, Touche Ross's counsel, said any adjournment could damage rescue negotiations in Abu Dhabi.

Brian Smouha, the Touche Ross partner who is presiding over BCCI, returns to the Gulf tomorrow to continue talks. So far, Touche has raised only £200 million of BCCI's assets.

Touche Ross has agreed to help set up a committee of creditors.

Society loans reach two-year record

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

BUILDING societies lent £14.16 billion last month, the highest monthly figure for more than two years. The previous high, in June 1989, was £4.18 billion.

Gross lending in June was £3.66 billion, slightly lower than May's £3.69 billion.

A sudden increase in the number of borrowers paying off lump sums on mortgages meant net new commitments fell slightly during the month to £3.89 billion from £3.98 billion. The Building Societies' Association said it appeared people were paying more on their mortgages as savers' rates fell, encouraging borrowers to reduce loans.

Mark Boleat, BSA director general, said: "The improvement in gross lending may not be sustained in the next few months as net new commit-

ments have fallen slightly since May, although they remain above the equivalent figure for 1990."

Net receipts fell last month, despite societies reporting customers moving their money to them from smaller banks after the Bank of Credit and Commerce International collapse. Gross receipts were, however, up £1 billion at £10.26 billion against £9.25 billion in June. The inflow was £286 million against £444 million in June.

The reasons were: "First, customers withdrew savings to pay the final instalment on water shares, which was due at the end of July. Second, the several recent reductions in interest rates also probably contributed to the reduction in net receipts. Third, it is possible that holiday spending in July depressed receipts."

Names at Lloyd's criticise salary

By JONATHAN PRYNN

LOYD'S names have condemned the £300,000 paid last year to Derek Walker, the underwriter of non-marine syndicate 290, which is believed to have lost more than £270 million in 1989 and 1990.

Figures released last week by the Association of Lloyd's Members showed that Mr Walker received £299,730 remuneration in 1990, his last as an underwriter on the syndicate. The pay relates to the performance of the syndicate in 1987, when it made a 9 per cent profit. Mr Walker was the third-highest paid non-marine underwriter last year.

Alfred Doll-Steinberg, the chairman of the Gooda Walker Steering Committee, said that the salary paid to Mr Walker was "part of the means by which Gooda Walker has taken money away from the

syndicates". Gooda Walker 290 suffered disastrous losses in 1989 and 1990 but closed 1988 with a 16 per cent profit on which it took £3 million in commission. Gooda Walker is the subject of a Lloyd's enquiry and is under new management.

The Gooda Walker names allege that the 1988 year should not have been closed at a time when the 1989 and 1990 names were facing huge cash calls. "It was meaningless to close the year when it was perfectly obvious there were horrendous losses," Mr Doll-Steinberg said.

The ALM figures show that another another Gooda Walker underwriter was the tenth highest paid marine underwriter, receiving £213,375 last year.

Decision week, page 23

Hopes lifted for earlier end to recession

North Sea flows better for Britain

By COLIN NARBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE robust rebound in oil output as evidenced in the latest North Sea figures is certain to reinforce the Chancellor's confidence over his forecast that Britain will recover from recession by the year end.

As extensive production disruptions arising from offshore safety and maintenance work continued to ease, oil output jumped 16.4 per cent last month after a nearly 10 per cent rise in June, according to the Royal Bank of Scotland's monthly index. Most main fields are back to normal, or near-normal.

July production of 1.87 million barrels a day took volume output growth well above the level of a year ago, with a daily value up more than £4 million on June at £21.9 million. This was the highest value in sterling terms so far this year, in part reflecting appreciation of the dollar.

The scenario of a North Sea bounce-

back that will help push overall industrial production out of recession has been signalled by the Central Statistical Office, but distortions to North Sea data from a combination of disasters and the maintenance cycle have made analysts focus on the non-oil economy instead.

The Royal Bank of Scotland does not only point to an automatic recovery in oil output as normal production resumes. It holds out the prospect of production continuing to rise next year, too. Grant Baird, the bank's chief economist, said the current quarter should see output rising to close to its sustainable maximum, with a 2 million bpd monthly average possible in the second half.

Kevin Darlington, economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, said oil should give a "little fillip" to economic growth, although he takes the view that the economy will stop declining this quarter and show 0.3 per cent growth in the final

quarter, even without the benefit of offshore production. Second-quarter government figures last week showed the economy, excluding oil and gas production, fell 0.5 per cent in the second quarter, the smallest quarterly drop since the recession started early last year.

Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil exporter, has boosted its crude output to build up stocks to meet the higher winter demand it expects and offset lower Soviet production, according to Gulf sources. August production was estimated at 8.3 to 8.6 million bpd, compared with the Saudi third quarter sales quota of 8.03 million bpd.

Mr Baird said world economic growth and Opec production should keep oil price variables constant, but rising demand and reduced stocks might push up prices next year. By then, the resumption, or not, of Iraqi and Kuwaiti exports should play a crucial role.



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مكتبة الامن الوطنى

HSBC rises 22% in first half as Capel turns around

By OUR BUSINESS STAFF

HSBC Holdings, the parent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, disappointed Hong Kong's financial community with a 22 per cent rise in profits to HK\$1.36 billion (£147 million) after tax and transfers to secret reserves in the first half of the year.

James Capel, the London stockbroker subsidiary, benefited from radical cost-cutting and restructuring and returned to profit after a record £30.3 million loss last year. Peter Lettley, Capel's finance director, said the firm had made a reasonable profit and the trend was continuing to improve in the second half. In the past year, Capel has sold or closed many of its non-core

businesses, including its fixed interest department and the money-broking arm.

All Capel's core businesses contributed to the turnaround, including UK equity stockbroking, European equity market-making and the private client department.

Analysts had expected the bank to achieve a significant turnaround this year after a 35 per cent plunge in net profits to HK\$3.1 billion for 1990. Forecasts of profit growth range between 25 and 50 per cent for the full year as the bank cuts losses in America and Australia.

The bank said little at this stage, however, to suggest a significant comeback, forecasting only an increase in the final dividend of not less than 106 cents per share this year, representing a 1.9 per cent rise from last year.

Earnings per share rose to 114.7 cents for the six months to end-June, from 95.46 cents last year. An interim dividend of 54 cents per ordinary share was declared, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

HSBC's share price dropped 10 cents to HK\$29.90 as the Hang Seng index lost 39 points to close at 3,981.

John Gray, the deputy chairman, said that although the outlook for the group's loss-making operations in America and Australia remained uncertain, the bank's losses were being reduced and efficiencies improved.

"The outlook is uncertain, but the trends are positive. As a banking group we tend to benefit from a pick-up in the world economic conditions," he said.

Hongkong Bank of Australia showed an improved working profit, or earnings above the provisioning line, and after-tax losses for the first half were considerably less than last time.

"The Australian economy is still in recession, interest rates are coming down and inflation is well down. The trend is positive. It should reduce our burden of funding the non-performing loans," Mr Gray said.

Marine Midland, the American flagship, which netted a US\$109 million loss in the first half because of bad debts, is faced with an economic situation that has yet to bottom out in the northeast, he said.

He said Asia performed more strongly than the rest of the world and the Hong Kong economy improved despite high inflation.

"We expect to see a turnaround for the bank because of the substantial provisions they made last year. The only depressing factor is the Hongkong Bank of Australia," said Keith Wu, an analyst at Citicorp Securities, who is forecasting a 35 per cent growth in 1991 net profits to HK\$4.1 billion for HSBC.

DY Davies cuts staff levels by 42%

DY DAVIES, the architect, surveyor and consulting engineer, has reduced staff levels by 42 per cent to confront recessionary conditions. The company is omitting dividends for the year to the end of April after suffering pre-tax losses of £576,000, compared with profits of £1.46 million. The loss per share was 5.9p, against earnings of 15.9p for the previous year, from which a total dividend of 5.7p was paid. The shares fell 3p to 25p on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Losses included an exceptional charge of £506,000 against redundancy costs and bad debts, in addition to legal costs of £70,000, associated with an action related to work in 1986. Although borrowings were reduced by £600,000, interest charges rose from £262,000 to £386,000, which, the company said, reflected clients' policy of delaying or withholding payment.

Astra climbs

Soaring sales of its anti-ulcer and anti-asthma drugs helped Astra, of Sweden, beat the most optimistic market expectations with a 46 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to 1.75 billion kronor (£164 million) for the first half this year. The company has revised its forecast for the year — profits are now expected to rise by more than 30 per cent from last year's 2.51 billion kronor.

Fife edges up

Fife Indmar, the engineering holding company based in Scotland, is maintaining the interim dividend at 1p. Pre-tax profits edged up from £822,000 to £845,000 in the first half of this year. Earnings per share were 5.38p (5.23p).

ICI drug launch

ICI has launched its Zestril heart drug in Japan, the world's second-largest cardiovascular market, after obtaining technical approval from the Japanese authorities and agreeing pricing.

Panel change

The Takeover Panel is changing its code to require bidders to give the panel notice if they intend to call private shareholders and request an irrevocable acceptance of a bid.

BAT spends

British-American Tobacco (Singapore), owned by BAT Industries, will invest \$140 million (£13.8 million) to replace and upgrade production lines at its plant there.

Courtaulds buys

Courtaulds has bought Flexitainers, a maker of plastic tubes for the cosmetics market, from Quoteplan, for £9 million, free of debt.



Bulk order: John Parker, chairman (seated), with Maria Maloney, Pier Nielsen and Kjell Arrin of the sales team

By BOB RODWELL

TWO British-owned shipping groups have negotiated a £230 million joint order for six bulk carriers from the Belfast yard of Harland & Wolff.

In the biggest fleet order from British shipowners for several years, Cenargo International, based in Britain, and the Swire Group's China Navigation Company, of Hong Kong, are each to buy three of H&W's new 165,000 tonne deadweight Capesize design.

They will be delivered between late 1993 and early 1995 for service in the international iron ore and coal trades, principally to supply Japan.

The largest order in Harland's 130-year history, the joint purchase will safeguard employment at the recently privatised Belfast company at its present level of 2,800 jobs until the end of 1994.

Both China Navigation, founded in 1872, and Michael Hendry's Cenargo International group, founded only 12 years ago, have bought vessels from Japanese and Korean shipbuilders in recent years. They had to be weaned to

Harland £230m joint order safeguards jobs

Belfast "but both were very impressed by the very significant changes that have been made here since privatisation two years ago," John Parker, the H&W chairman and chief executive, said.

"It is a major boost for the company, for Belfast and for the UK marine industry as a whole that these two UK-owned companies have been able to turn to us to meet their new ship requirements."

More than 930 ft long, the Capesize design has been developed by H&W to address the problems of structural failure and short lifespan that afflict much of the world's bulk carrier fleet.

Since the beginning of last year, no fewer than 20 such

vessels have been lost through structural failures, Mr Parker said. The Belfast design incorporates a specially strengthened hull and will make much use of protective coatings.

"Recent losses have highlighted the need for radical changes in the design and building methods of these large vessels," Mr Hendry said. "H&W is the first shipyard to address these problems and although more expensive to build than the alternatives, these ships should be far less prone to structural failure. In consequence they should have a much longer and safer trading life."

Yesterday's two-customer deal raises to about £545 mil-

lion the value of Harland & Wolff's order book, but it does not include the propulsion machinery.

The supplier of the 20,900 bhp engines, which will give the ships an average service speed of 15.5 knots, will be chosen through an international competition.

Since privatisation, H&W has benefited from advice on management and production methods from Kawasaki of Japan. "It has been a very rich experience for us," Mr Parker said yesterday.

While Kawasaki was involved in the design of five refined oil tankers in production in Belfast for the yard's main shareholder, Fred Olsen, the Norwegian shipowner, there will be no significant Japanese input in the Capesize design. Winning the orders was keeping faith with employees on the eve of the second anniversary of the privatisation on September 8, Mr Parker said. "We told them then that if they performed, we would fill this yard with work," he added.

NatWest to introduce charge for credit cards

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

NATIONAL Westminster Bank will introduce a £12 annual charge from October for its 4.5 million credit card customers. It is the last of the Big Four high street banks to levy a fee.

Lloyds Bank introduced a £12 fee in February last year and Barclays followed last summer with an £8 fee and offered extra insurance benefits to cardholders. Midland started charging £10 from April.

NatWest is introducing a cheaper primary card at £6 with a £500 credit limit for people who want a card for occasional spending. It will also launch a card with a £35 charge and a credit minimum of £2,500 and is starting a new Mastercard costing £12. NatWest will offer a total of five cards. The bank, however,

expects to lose about 450,000 customers because of the charge. Lloyds lost 800,000 customers as a result and Barclays had more than one million credit cards returned.

The interest rates for the existing Access and Visa cards will be cut from 2.2 per cent a month (an annual percentage rate of 29.8 per cent) to 1.9 per cent (APR 26.8 per cent). The primary card will have an interest rate of 2 per cent (28.3 per cent) and the Mastercard interest rate will be 26.1 per cent.

Ron Williams, director of payment services at NatWest, said the credit card operation should break even next year after making losses for at least three years. During that period the number of people paying off their bill in full and incurring no interest charge

had increased from 25 to 30 per cent to over 50 per cent.

Lenders were sent out last night to cardholders explaining that the new charge will be levied when the first purchase is charged to their accounts after October 15. Cardholders will be given until April 15 to clear any outstanding debt without incurring a fee, provided they do not use the card.

The bank had been considering the move for two years and decided after research that people who pay off in full each month should no longer be subsidised by those who borrow on their cards.

TSB is the last major issuer not to levy a charge and has no plans to do so. It has 2.8 million Trustcard and Mastercard holders who will be charged 1.95 per cent from next month (APR 26 per cent).

Unilever close to sale of 4P Group

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

UNILEVER, the Anglo-Dutch consumer products company, is at an advanced stage in negotiations on the sale of 4P Group, its continental packaging subsidiary, to Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer, a Dutch packaging group.

The sale of 4P Group was announced in February and forms part of Unilever's strategy to divest non-core businesses, and to concentrate on its main consumer products, specialty chemicals and agricultural businesses.

4P Group, which has headquarters in Germany and production units in Germany and France, makes folding cartons, flexible packaging items, tubs and plastic films, and employs 3,600 people. Sales are more than DM1 billion.

Unilever did not disclose a selling price. A spokesman said yesterday that the operation has been consistently profitable.

Unilever had started negotiations with the "relevant works councils", which are a common feature in Germany, he said.

Van Leer, which is based in Amstelveen, The Netherlands, is one of Europe's leading packaging groups, and has more than 120 manufacturing operations in 35 countries.

The company has annual sales of 3 billion guilders (£900 million) and employs 15,000 staff worldwide. Its products include steel, fibre and plastic drums, moulded fibre products and flexible plastic products.

A deal would mean Unilever would have divested virtually all of its packaging interests.

The company said that the sale would not adversely affect its ability to secure packaging supplies.

Unilever said it treated its subsidiaries "at arms length", and only one quarter of 4P Group's sales were with Unilever companies.

The deal reflects the worldwide concentration process in the packaging industries, which has accelerated during recent years.

A spokesman for Unilever said yesterday that the deal would be finalised "in weeks rather than months".

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

TSB Channel Islands chief to retire early

GEORGE THAIN, aged 52, the chief executive of the troubled TSB Bank Channel Islands, that uncovered substantial treasury dealing losses in May, is to retire next month. A spokesman for TSB Group, which has a 51 per cent stake in the Jersey bank, said Mr Thain is leaving for personal reasons and had not been under pressure from TSB to step down.

St Helier police are investigating the dealing losses that resulted in a first half pre-tax loss of £483,000 for TSB Bank Channel Islands, compared with a £4.55 million profit a year earlier. Mr Thain is to be replaced by Alastair Dempster, aged 51, who is an executive director of TSB Bank Scotland.

Dewhurst bid cost £240,000

THE abortive £10.2 million takeover bid for Kingsgrange by Dewhurst Group cost the clothing and toiletries group £240,000 in the six months to July 19. The figure is shown as an extraordinary item in the interim figures. Pre-tax profits rose 10 per cent to £851,000 (£772,000). The interim dividend is unchanged at 0.29p.

Porsche set for DM50m

PORSCHE, the German car maker, said yesterday that net profits for the financial year to end-July would be more than DM50 million (DM68.4 million). The statement came in response to rumours that Porsche's profits had fallen to DM40 million and that it was considering cutting the dividend (DM12 in 1989/90).

Matsushita falls 24%

MATSUSHITA Electric Industrial, the Japanese electronics group, said that its purchase of MCA, the Hollywood studio operator, contributed heavily to a 24 per cent fall in pre-tax profit to ¥95.7 billion (£417 million), in the first quarter to March 31.

Had Matsushita not incurred costs for the MCA purchase, the fall would have only been 3 per cent. Matsushita bought MCA, owner of Universal Studios, for \$6.13 billion last December in the largest acquisition to date by a Japanese firm.

Printech warning

PRINTTECH International, the Dublin computer manual printer, announced virtually unchanged first-half results but gave warning that the second half would not match last year. Pre-tax profits to end-June were Ir£1.69 million (£1.54 million) after Ir£1.66 million. Earnings were flat at Ir£.1p. The interim dividend is Ir£0.8p (nil).

CEI sells subsidiary

CAMBRIDGE Electronic Industries is raising £711,000 through the sale of Cathodeon, which makes scientific light sources for analytical instrumentation, and a 51 per cent interest in Cathodeon Sinclair, a management team. The new owners have agreed to repay to CEI loans of £1.27 million cash.

Fairhaven lifts to \$8m

FAIRHAVEN International, the oil, gas, and petrochemicals construction group, lifted interim pre-tax profits from \$5.6 million to \$8 million in the six months to end-June.

Last year's interim profits included \$1.6 million from the disposal of interests in two tanker companies. Earnings rose to 2.1 cents (1.7 cents). The company does not pay an interim dividend. Turnover was steady at \$137.96 million.

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Cable														Fax													
Series	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Nov	Mar	Jun	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Nov	Mar	Jun													
Alld. Index	520	91	99	113	216	5	8	16	20	22	23	24	25	26													
(277)	520	91	99	113	216	5	8	16	20	22	23	24	25	26													
ASDA	600	17	32	46	30	38	12	10	11	12	13	14	15	16													
(90)	600	17	32	46	30	38	12	10	11	12	13	14	15	16													
Ban.	100	3	6	7	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
(978)	100	3	6	7	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
Bee.	800	120	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130													
(930)	800	120	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130													
Br. Airways	100	24	27	31	29	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14													
(117)	100	24	27	31	29	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14													
BP	300	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56													
(946)	300	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56													
Br. Steel	110	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30													
(128)	110	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30													
C & W	300	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	201	211	221													
(988)	300	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	201	211	221													
CU	400	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73													
(917)	400	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73													
Commodity	400	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46													
(949)	400	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46													
GRN	300	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68													
(972)	300	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68													
Grand Ind.	800	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62													
(817)	800	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62													
ICI	1200	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127													
(1330)	1200	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127													
Kingfisher	300	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92													
(970)	300	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92													
Ladbro	600	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28													
(267)	600	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28													
Land Sec.	400	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82													
(518)	400	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82													
M & S	500	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101													
(288)	500	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101													
Seaboard	300	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21													
(959)	300	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21													
Shell	300	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18													
(929)	300	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18													
Small Bus.	500	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
(982)	500	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20													
Standard	800	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23													
(111)	800	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23													
Tudor	120	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16													
(238)	120	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16													
USAA	390	46	37	60	66	1	4	8	16	20	22	23	24	25													
(1330)	390	46	37	60	66	1	4	8	16	20	22	23	24	25													
AT&T	600	88	89	91	92	21	1	32	38	40	41	42	43	44													
(987)	600	88	89	91	92	21	1	32	38	40	41	42	43	44													
BP	300	37	41	42	43	27	67	70	71	72	73	74	75	76													
(972)	300	37	41	42	43	27	67	70	71	72	73	74	75	76													
CTR	300	37	41	42	43	27	67	70	71	72	73	74	75	76													
(972)	300	37	41	42	43	27	67	70	71	72	73	74	75	76													
Auto	300	23	40	46	50	3	18	26	30	31	32	33	34	35													
(982)	300	23	40	46	50	3	18	26	30	31	32	33	34	35													
Tric	300	16	16	16	16	30	8	18	20	20	20	20	20	20													
(971)	300	16	16	16	16	30	8	18	20	20	20	20	20	20													
Telecom	300	33	44	44	44	30	1	13	15	15	15	15	15	15													
(991)	300	33	44	44	44	30	1	13	15	15	15	15	15	15													
Shell	300	46	22	22	22	4	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15													
(984)	300	46	22	22	22	4	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15													
ICI	300	2	19	31	31	7	18	23	23	23	23	23	23	23													
(929)	300	2	19	31	31	7	18	23	23	23	23	23	23	23													
GRN	300	97	8	8	8	37	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39													
(992)	300	97	8	8	8	37	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39													
EC	1000	47	73	73	73	1	64	13	13	13	13	13	13	13													
(193)	1000	47	73	73	73	1	64	13	13	13	13	13	13	13													
Land	100	15	19	26	26	8	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	36													
(218)	100	15	19	26	26	8	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	36													
ASDA	600	21	21	21	21	29	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20													
(930)	600	21	21	21	21	29	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20													
BP	300	25	27	27	27	1	64	11	11	11	11	11	11	11													
(946)	300	25	27	27	27	1	64	11	11	11	11	11	11	11													
S & O	300	2	18	30	30	2	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
(970)	300	2	18	30	30	2	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
Land	100	82	82	82	82	19	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42													
(164)	100	82	82	82	82	19	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42													
ICI	140	2	16	20	20	1	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50													
(238)	140	2	16	20	20	1	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50													
Land	180	4	7	12	12	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
(253)	180	4	7	12	12	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
Land	240	16	22	34	34	1	2	26	26	26	26	26	26	26													
(253)	240	16	22	34	34	1	2	26	26	26	26	26	26	26													
Land	300	10	19	19	19	6	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17													
(253)	300	10	19	19	19	6	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17													
Land	300	25	27	27	27	1	64	11	11	11	11	11	11	11													
(253)	300	25	27	27	27	1	64	11	11	11	11	11	11	11													
Land	300	2	18	30	30	2	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
(253)	300	2	18	30	30	2	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
Land	100	82	82	82	82	19	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42													
(253)	100	82	82	82	82	19	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42													
Land	140	2	16	20	20	1	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50													
(253)	140	2	16	20	20	1	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50													
Land	180	4	7	12	12	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
(253)	180	4	7	12	12	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
Land	240	16	22	34	34	1	2	26	26	26	26	26	26	26													
(253)	240	16	22	34	34	1	2	26	26	26	26	26	26	26													
Land	300	10	19	19	19	6	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17													
(253)	300	10	19	19	19	6	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17													
Land	300	25	27	27	27	1	64	11	11	11	11	11	11	11													
(253)	300	25	27	27	27	1	64	11	11	11	11	11	11	11													
Land	300	2	18	30	30	2	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
(253)	300	2	18	30	30	2	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
Land	100	82	82	82	82	19	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42													
(253)	100	82	82	82	82	19	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42													
Land	140	2	16	20	20	1	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50													
(253)	140	2	16	20	20	1	24	50	50	50	50	50	50	50													
Land	180	4	7	12	12	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
(253)	180	4	7	12	12	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24													
Land	240	16	22	34	34	1	2	26	26	26	26	26	26	26													
(253)	240	16	22	34	34	1	2	26	26	26	26	26	26	26													
Land	300	10	19	19	19	6	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17													
(253)	300	10	19	19	19	6	15	17	17	17																	

**oints
tious**

Douglas, the home
and civil engineer,
of Birmingham, jumped
to step on news of a
new approach. Taylor
down in 225 p.m.
is listed as one possible
later after its rights issue

which remain big buyers of the tunnel, with the company paying 22p to 49p for the warrants, firming 8p to 10p. Dealers reported a buying of the shares on the day because of possible takeover, adding to the pressure on market-makers to bid. British fund managers have been less enthusiastic about the project than the leading market-makers, but only some

the project is not due to be started until 1993, which means the company is now regarded as being speculative on test rates.

those have been whispers in past weeks that another in-flight rates may be the one which would benefit the group under French project. Ecu-leyland was also attracting attention with the price slip 25p to £13.58. The exchange has been overdone by the worries about the completion of the shipyard, coming to the attention of contractors. There was no sign to have large orders from Euro Diesel, which is expected that the program on time next April. The shipyard makers remain confident for the repurchase of the ship. Asda shipped 20000 Argvill 3p to 30p, 100000 Sava 3p to 57p, and 100000 Teso 35p to 39p. Teso

Mr. PAUL CLARK

trading

of the party but closed short after a low on some late trading. The Standard Industrial Index edged higher to a low of 1,382 and afternoon before. The Dow-Jones Industrials closed 18.58 points higher at 3,866. McDonald's finish ed lower. The market was scattered support for the top but listed companies all ordinaries increased 10 points higher. (Reuters)

SUES

100

NOTES

1	1
2	1
3	24
4	2
5	1
6	6

LUMES

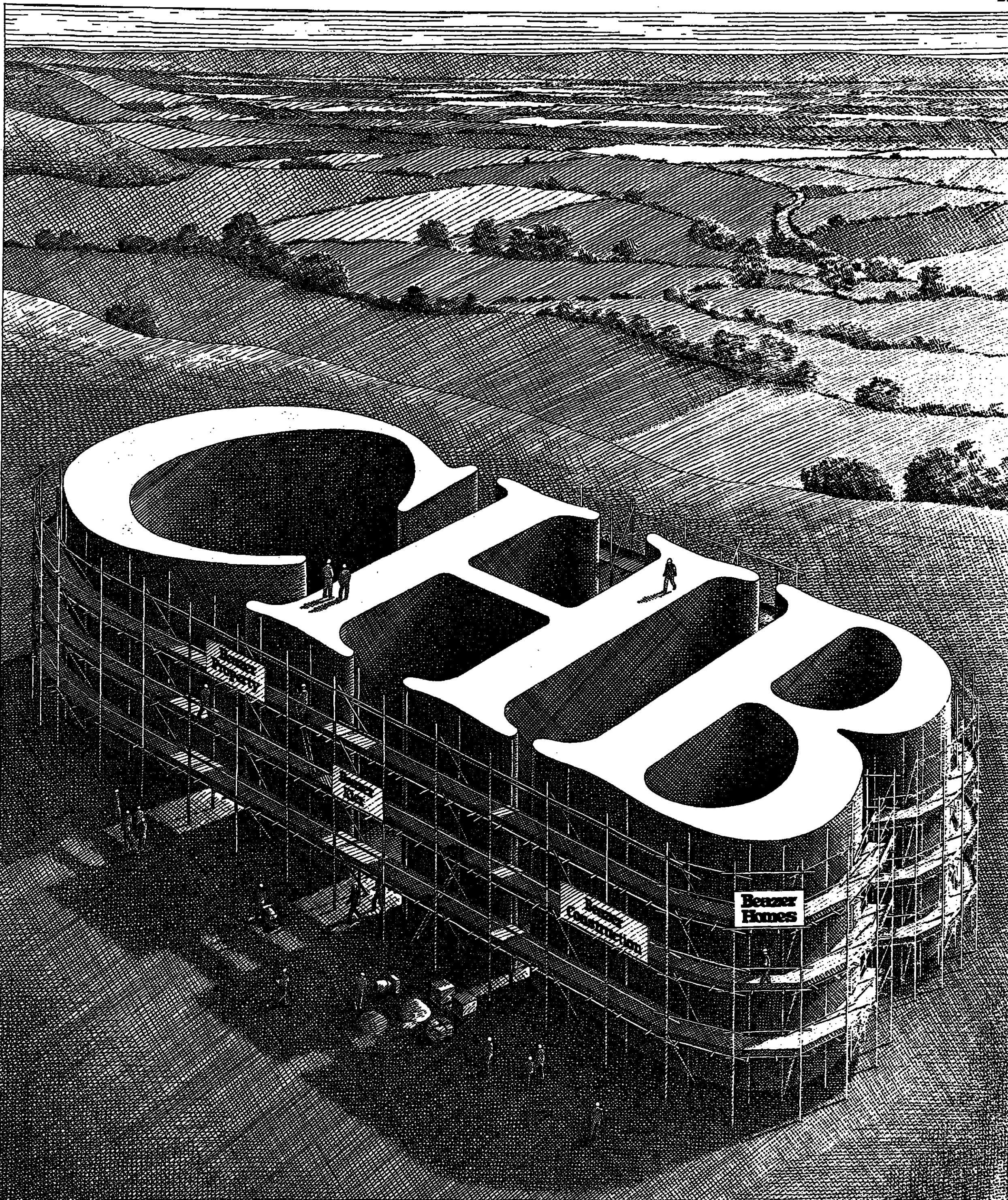
	Vol 10
Royal Bank	41
Rich of A	50
Sandwich	1.18
Scott B N	50
Scott Power	12.50
Seale	50
Sevens Text	50
Sherr	50
Smith & N	50
SN Down	50
South Africa	4.00
Tarmac	50
Texas Lyle	4.95
Togo	50
Thames	50
Thorn EMI	50
Tidewater	50
Unipart	2.95
Unilever	50
United Bio	50
Ward	50
Wharfedale	1.75
Wickham	50
Widder	50

ICES

125.38 (40.00)

ATIONS

For Settlement
December 2



CHB Group will be a new name to you. But we'll be very surprised if you haven't already come across us. Because our work's to be found the length and breadth of Britain.

We have two construction divisions: Beazer Construction and Beazer Kier.

The first operates across the country, on a regional basis, under several well-established names: Marriott, Moss, Wallis and Beazer Construction itself. Its operations extend from building hospitals, factories and superstores to refurbishing the Peer's Chamber in the House of Lords.

Beazer Kier operates on a national level, specialising in large construction and civil engineering projects: the Gatwick North Terminal, a dam in Snowdonia, a £60 million maintenance facility

for Channel Tunnel trains. (Overseas projects, too, like roadworks in Malawi, Nepal and Thailand.)

We also have a property division, Beazer Property, which trades and manages investment and development portfolios.

But it's our housing division that covers most ground. Besser Homes is the fourth largest house builder in Britain, with 5,300 new homes completed in the last year alone and an extensive landbank for future development.

All in all, CHB Group combines strong central management

with in depth local knowledge and technical expertise.

Its shares are expected to be offered to the public shortly. If you send in the coupon, we'll tell you more about the company.

Please send me, without obligation, information about the
CHBGroup. I am interested in BLOCK CAPITALS

Title (Mr/Mrs/Ms/Ms etc) _____ Surname _____
Full forenames _____

Address _____

Postcode _____
Send to: CHB Share Office, Tempstord Hall, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2BJ



CONSTRUCTION & HOUSE BUILDING

Issued by Beazer PLC and approved by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, a member of The Securities and Futures Authority and financial adviser to Beazer PLC in connection with the flotation of the company to be known as CHB Group plc. The value of shares can go down as well as up. If you require advice you should consult an appropriate professional adviser.

Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your right share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stand. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Come rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Code	Share Price
1	Perry Co	Motors/Aircraft	100	100.00
2	Dunelm Tweed	Property	101	101.00
3	Read Int	Newspapers/Pub	102	102.00
4	Baird (Wm)	Industrial A-D	103	103.00
5	Standard	Food/Drink	104	104.00
6	Wimborgh	Food/Drink	105	105.00
7	Vesper Thurst	Industrial S-Z	106	106.00
8	Coca Cola	Newspapers/Pub	107	107.00
9	Nov Nicholson	Building/Roads	108	108.00
10	Leisure	Chemicals/Plas	109	109.00
11	Leisure	Chemicals/Plas	110	110.00
12	Shik	Industrial L-R	111	111.00
13	Morgan Ole	Industrial L-R	112	112.00
14	Waters	Property	113	113.00
15	T & S Stores	Drugs/Stores	114	114.00
16	Wolsey	Industrial S-Z	115	115.00
17	Toplook	Transport	116	116.00
18	Furnisher	Drugs/Stores	117	117.00
19	Vesta Group	Drugs/Stores	118	118.00
20	Vesta	Drugs/Stores	119	119.00
21	Matthew Clark	Drugs/Stores	120	120.00
22	Halma	Industrial E-K	121	121.00
23	Worcester	Industrial S-Z	122	122.00
24	Wagon Ind	Industrial S-Z	123	123.00
25	Unitech	Electricals	124	124.00
26	Johnson Cleaners	Industrial E-K	125	125.00
27	Courts Furnishers	Drugs/Stores	126	126.00
28	Bodycote	Industrial A-D	127	127.00
29	Johnson Manthey	Industrial E-K	128	128.00
30	Kugly Group	Building/Roads	129	129.00
31	Run	Drugs/Stores	130	130.00
32	Cordis Eng	Industrial A-D	131	131.00
33	Wicks	Drugs/Stores	132	132.00
34	Zenith Gp	Leisure	133	133.00
35	Countrywide	Building/Roads	134	134.00
36	General Motor	Motors/Aircraft	135	135.00
37	Falvey Group	Industrial E-K	136	136.00
38	Whitcroft	Industrial S-Z	137	137.00
39	Weir	Industrial S-Z	138	138.00
40	Bradford	Property	139	139.00
41	Penland	Industrial L-R	140	140.00
42	Bespak	Industrial A-D	141	141.00
43	Sher Water	Water	142	142.00
44	ACT Group	Electricals	143	143.00
45	Thames Newspapers Ltd	Property	144	144.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

There were no winners of yesterday's £2,000 Portfolio Platinum Prize, which, together with two unclaimed daily prizes from last week, will be added to today's total to make £3,000.

BRITISH FUNDS

1990/91	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div	Yield
SHORTS (Under Five Years)								
1	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
2	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
3	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
4	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
5	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
6	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
7	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
8	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
9	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
10	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
11	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
12	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
13	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
14	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
15	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
16	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
17	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
18	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
19	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
20	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
21	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
22	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
23	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
24	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
25	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
26	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
27	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
28	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
29	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
30	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
31	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
32	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
33	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
34	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
35	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
36	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
37	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
38	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
39	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
40	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
41	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
42	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
43	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
44	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
45	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
46	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
47	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
48	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
49	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
50	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
51	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
52	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
53	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
54	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
55	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
56	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
57	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
58	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
59	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
60	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
61	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
62	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
63	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
64	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
65	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
66	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
67	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
68	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
69	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
70	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
71	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
72	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
73	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
74	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
75	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
76	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
77	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
78	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
79	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
80	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
81	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
82	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
83	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
84	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
85	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
86	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
87	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
88	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
89	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
90	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
91	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
92	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
93	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
94	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
95	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
96	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
97	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
98	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
99	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	0.50	0.5%	10.00	10.00%

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS									
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	9.34	8.748		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
100.00	99.50	100.00	100.00	97.5	●	10.0	9.390		
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Golden Girls, or fool's gold?

A viewing survey should allay fears that the United States might dominate world television. Stephan Buck reports

Answers to the recent Radio Times/NOP survey suggest that people pay little attention to what they are watching on television, spending much of their viewing time carrying out a variety of additional activities ranging from dozing to lovelinking. Experience shows that what people say in answer to this type of survey often bears little relationship to the evidence. Nevertheless, the view of television as visual wallpaper helps to explain the view that a kind of Gresham's law is at work. Bad programmes, particularly bad American programmes, might drive out good, home produced material. Do the facts support such concerns?

The proliferation of television channels around the world has created an explosion in the demand for programmes, with the United States being an obvious supplier. This prospect is worrying several countries, which see popular American programmes as a threat to their national cultures.

In 1990, information from 15 countries covered by AGB audience research showed that American programmes occupied just over 20 per cent of transmission time although this varied from country to country. At the top of the list were Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Italy, and Hong Kong, at the lower end were The Netherlands, the

UK (with 13 per cent) and Thailand.

However, the crucial question is whether American programmes dominate the ratings. In fact, their ratings are surprisingly low. In a typical week in 1990, just over 800 American programmes were broadcast in the 15 countries. Of these, only 70 were watched by more than 10 per cent of viewers, while most had ratings of under 5 per cent. To put this in perspective, a programme with a 10 per cent rating in the UK would not make the top 100 weekly programme chart, while a 5 per cent rated programme would not even get into the top 300.

No American series has appeared this year in the UK monthly top 50 programmes and only one or two American films have made it. Even in the weekly list of top programmes very few American series appear and, those that do are nearly always well down the list. At present, American programmes seem particularly weak in the UK.

The time at which a programme is shown is obviously vital. However good a programme may be, it will attract a pitifully small audience after midnight or in the middle of a working day. Similarly, in many countries certain channels are much more popular than others. Finally, many American series are repeats.

AGB's examination of the facts explain to a great extent



All that glitters? The Golden Girls are popular in widely different cultures, but other shows do not travel so well

the apparent conundrum that, while American programmes may dominate the airwaves in many countries, they certainly do not dominate the ratings. Aggregating the results for a typical week in January 1990 across the UK, France, Germany, and Italy, some 200 US series were transmitted and, of these, almost 40 per cent were repeats. And most tended to be shown on minor channels at off-peak times, compounding the negative effects on ratings. Perhaps most striking of all is the very low number

of new series shown on a major channel and at peak time in these countries. In spite of these factors, many American programmes are shown in many foreign countries. The table shows the results for January 1990. It is particularly interesting that a number of comedies (*Golden Girls*, *Alf*, *The Cosby Show*), have managed to secure showings in countries with widely different cultures. This seems to counter the view that comedy travels less well than more general drama.

Even if American programmes continue to increase their share of air time, will they dominate viewing? In countries such as Britain home-produced programmes of high quality will probably continue to succeed. New channels may feel they have to offer American imports, but this may not be the best commercial policy.

Dr Stephan Buck is the group director of research, AGB International.

Leading article, page 15

US SERIES	
The most screened across 15 countries in 1990	
	No. of screenings
Golden Girls	9,823
Alf	8,823
Beauty and the Beast	7,777
Crime Story	7,777
MacGyver	7,777
Matlock	7,777
Cosby Show	7,777
Family Ties	6,666
Real Ghostbusters	6,666
Sesame Street	6,666

Source: AGB January 1990

Wonderful salesmen of Oz

The large Australasian population in London provides a captive, and very competitive, market for a wide range of publications

A blond Australian with no tan called Jason Roberts hopes that Laura Remacha reads *TNT*, the free magazine aimed at Australasians. "Would love to see you," he says in the "Desperately Seeking" column in this week's issue. "We met at Lake Turkana in Feb." Jo hopes that Tony will also have scanned the magazine's best-read column. "You were in Madrid at the end of July with Shaun and Darren. I was there too, in the blue Fiesta. Please phone."

The likelihood is that both Tony and Laura will get the message. *TNT* has the highest audited circulation, 57,669, among the free press in London aimed at the 650,000 Australians and New Zealanders

who visit the city every year. *TNT's* main rivals, the weekly newspaper *New Zealand News*, stands at 15,000, while the weekly magazine *Southern Cross* has 40,000, but neither figure is audited.

TNT's director, Guchi Shakir, attributes its success to the loyalty it has shown its Australasian readership. Other magazines, such as *Lam*, have closed after flitting with British readers. "It's been a stumbling

block," says Shakir. "We put Australasians first."

That includes organising BBQs and discos for Australasians in London, and distributing the magazine outside Australian pubs, such as the Decker's Down Under in Earls Court and the Southern Cross in Fulham, as well as from 110 bins at Tubes. The magazine is the centre of Australasian life in the capital," says Shakir. "The other

day I was wearing a *TNT* T-shirt, and it was amazing the number of people who came up to me."

More prosaically, the eight-year-old magazine thrives on its classifieds. Whereas *Southern Cross* provides a page of classified job advertisements, *TNT* has three-and-a-half pages. There's a rush for people to get the jobs on Monday morning when we come out," says Shakir.

In terms of editorial, both *Southern Cross* and *TNT* focus on travel features, aimed at their core readership of 18 to 45-year-olds, many of them single and travelling the world. *New Zealand News* concentrates on political, social and financial news from home.

Established in 1971, *New Zealand News* is printed by the Tweedale press group, which also prints four Border papers including *The Berwick Advertiser*. "We have far more in-depth news coverage, including political comment," says Tessa Ward from the newspaper. No messages from Jo and Jason here.

RACHEL KELLY

Shades of Red

THE commissioning editors' search for all scripts Soviet has begun in earnest as British television channels attempt to capitalise on the death of communism in the Soviet Union. The BBC has been quick to commission a follow-up to the acclaimed documentary *The Second Russian Revolution*. The seventh segment is about to start production. Paul Hamann, the BBC's head of documentaries, says he has been offered first refusal on a documentary filmed from inside the Russian "white house" by a Russian filmmaker during the bungled coup. The Russians are making a contribution with an eight-hour "Dr Zhigov-

style" drama about two families from the October revolution in 1917 to the present upheaval. *Mother Russia*, a co-production between Silvio Berlusconi Communications and the US cable network Home Box Office (HBO), was approved several months ago. "Now we will obviously speed things up. Writing of the script will begin this week," says Giuseppe Proietti, Berlusconi's director of international co-productions. HBO is also working with Granada Television on a drama-documentary about the coup for Channel 4, which Michael Grade jokingly said might be called *A Very Soviet Coup*.

An aid to freedom

RUSSIAN broadcasters at Edinburgh called on British television executives and programme-makers to help them develop a free media. Galina Starovoi, Boris Yeltsin's personal adviser, said many democrats wished to establish a pluralist press. But Alexander Nevzorov, who presents the controversial television programme *600 Seconds* and is seen as a hardliner sympathiser, said: "I don't believe pluralism will exist within five years' time." He expects *600 Seconds*, created by a Leningrad police chief to investigate the black market after he had watched *Crimewatch* during a visit to Britain, to be cancelled. Both Ms Starovoi and Mr Nevzorov agreed that a code of conduct for the press and television must be laid down.

All change

THE BBC will unveil in October radical plans to cut costs by reforming the way money is spent on programmes, says John Birt, the director-general designate. Liz Forgan, Channel 4's director of programmes, called at the Edinburgh Television Festival for a "ruthless axe" to be taken to the "enormous edifice of supervision and control that is strangling the corporation and rivaling the Indian civil service in its



complexity". Afterwards Mr Birt pointed to "an appetite for change" within the BBC for a "cultural revolution".

A deafening silence

MEANWHILE, an exhaustive search to find just one government minister willing to defend the blind bidding procedure for Channel 3 licences laid out in broadcasting legislation at an upcoming broadcasting conference in Cambridge has ended in failure. "I just cannot find anyone at all," said Mr Birt, who is organising the conference. The franchise auction has been described by both broadcasters and City analysts as a "farce" which has left ITV demoralised and destabilised.

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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1980/81						1981/82					
High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MONEY MARKETS

Exchange Index compared with 1985 was up at 90.7 (day's range 90.6-90.7).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Best Rates for Aug 27	Range	Close	1 month	3 month
Amsterdam	3.3051-3.3114	3.3078-3.3114	15-1p	15-1p
Brussels	10.29-10.33	10.29-10.33	15-1p	20-21p
Frankfurt	11.3108-11.3217	11.3108-11.3217	15-1p	15-1p
London	1.1261-1.1269	1.0570-1.0580	15-1p	15-1p
Dublin	2.5255-2.5260	2.5254-2.5260	15-1p	15-1p
Paris	2.5255-2.5260	2.5254-2.5260	15-1p	15-1p
Stockholm	12.82-12.84	12.82-12.83	22-23c	22-23c
Madrid	21.89-22.1953	21.89-22.1953	15-1p	15-1p
Geneva	1.5711-1.5720	1.5711-1.5720	0.76-0.80c	0.76-0.80c
New York	1.8770-1.8815	1.8770-1.8815	0.70-0.73p	2.08-2.07p
Osaka	11.4522-11.4535	11.4575-11.4515	15-1p	15-1p
Paris	3.3051-3.3114	3.3051-3.3114	15-1p	15-1p
Stockholm	10.5405-10.5704	10.5447-10.5679	15-1p	15-1p
Tokyo	22.01-22.03	22.01-22.03	15-1p	15-1p
Vienna	20.84-20.86	20.85-0.85	3p-2p	3p-2p
Zurich	2.5254-2.5260	2.5254-2.5260	15-1p	15-1p

Source: *Editor*

MONEY RATES (%)

Base Rate: Clearing Banks 11	France Has 11%		
Discount Rate: Night High 10%	Low 9%	Week High 10%	
Treasury Bill (Mar): 2 m: 10% ; 3 m: 10% ; 6 m: 12 1/2% ; 12 m: 10%			

Source: *Editor*

Prime Bank Rate (Oct): 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight open 11 1/2% 11-10% 10-9% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Local Authority Depos: 10-10 1/2% n/a 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

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Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

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Overnight 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentine austral*	1987-17.052/4	Australia	1.2781-1.2773
Australian dollar	1.2415-1.2468	Belgium (cont)	35.87-35.88
Bahrain dirh	0.2595-0.2635	Canada	1.1418-1.1421
Brazil cruzeiro	641.00-642.41	France	5.2620-5.1561
Cypriot pound	0.758-0.76	Germany	1.7480-1.7478
Deutsche mark	1.7480-1.7478	India	2.5255-2.5260
French franc	6.55-6.56	Indonesia	1.5272-1.5280
Japanese yen	333.0-333.5	Italy	1.3505-1.3506
Hong Kong dollar	13.2525-12.9525	Japan	1.2781-1.2783
Indian rupee	43.30-43.70	Malaysia	2.7815-2.7820
Korean won	200.0-200.5	Philippines	1.2781-1.2783
Malaysian ringgit	4.6580-4.6725	Portugal	1.2781-1.2783
Mexican peso	50.00-50.01	Spain	1.2781-1.2783
Netherlands guilder	2		
New Zealand dollar	1.2415-1.2468		
Swedish krona	4.6580-4.6725		
Swiss franc	2.00-2.01		
Saudi Arabia riyal	6.25-6.26		
Singapore dollar	2.00-2.01		
Taiwan dollar	2.00-2.01		
S Africa rand (cont)	4.1212-4.2272		
U S dollar	1.12-1.13		

Source: *Editor*

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Overnight 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight open 11 1/2% 11-10% 10-9% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

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Overnight 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight open 11 1/2% 11-10% 10-9% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Local Authority Depos: 10-10 1/2% n/a 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight open 11 1/2% 11-10% 10-9% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Local Authority Depos: 10-10 1/2% n/a 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Banking House Rates: 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Overnight open 11 1/2% 11-10% 10-9% 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

Local Authority Depos: 10-10 1/2% n/a 10-10 1/2% 10-10 1/2%

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Period	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
FT-SE 100	Spot	2780.0	2772.0	2782.0	2777.0	548
Previous open interest: 3822	Mar 87	2780.0	2772.0	2782.0	2777.0	9
Three Month Sterling	Spot	65.57	65.55	65.57	65.56	407
Previous open interest: 1214	Mar 87	65.57	65.55	65.57	65.56	77
Three Month Eurodollar	Spot	94.22	94.24	94.21	94.23	489
Previous open interest: 1214	Mar 87	94.22	94.24	94.21	94.23	489
Three Month Euro DM	Spot	62.78	62.76	62.78	62.77	407
Previous open interest: 1214	Mar 87	62.78	62.76	62.78	62.77	407
US Treasury Bond	Spot	97.07	97.07	97.07	97.04	304
Previous open interest: 1214	Mar 87	97.07	97.07	97.07	97.04	304
Long Gilt	Spot	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.11	1
Previous open interest: 5422	Dec 87	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.11	1
Japanese Govt Bond	Spot	97.21	97.21	97.21	97.18	1389
Previous open interest: 5422	Dec 87	97.21	97.21	97.21	97.18	1389
German Govt Bond	Spot	97.21	97.21	97.21	97.18	2
Previous open interest: 5422	Dec 87	97.21	97.21	97.21	97.18	2
Previous open interest: 5422	Dec 87	97.21	97.21	97.21	97.18	2

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

CONTRACTS

LONDON FOX			
COFFEE			
Sep	650-644	Nov	652-627
Oct	690-689	Nov	655-654
Nov	690-689	Nov	676-678
Dec	740-745	Nov	690-690
Jan	760-765	May	690-690
Feb	760-765	May	690-690
Mar	810-810	Sep	690-690
Vol	3444	Vol	637
		Vol	465

LONDON FOX FUTURES			
WHEAT		BARLEY	
Sep	112.95	Sep	120.45
Nov	112.95	Nov	113.30
Dec	112.95	Nov	116.90
Jan	123.70	Jan	121.26
Mar	123.70	Jan	121.26
Vol	620	Vol	96

LONDON POTATO FUTURES			
Mar (P/none)		Open: unq	
May	114.0	Close:	120.8
Vol	unq	Vol	121.6

MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION			
Average livestock prices at representative markets in London			
August 27			
	£/lb	Sh/box	Cattle
GB:	95.12	104.20	104.20
(H+)	-0.04	-7.38	-0.16
Brussels:	105.6	124.84	109.83
(H+)	-0.01	-7.21	-0.01
(C-)	-0.01	-6.81	-10.83
Stockholm:	72.09	177.00	106.21
(H+)	-0.01	-7.77	-0.01
(H+)	-0.01	-11.4	-0.4

* Estimated cash prices weight			
(Official) (Volume per day)			
Coffee (Sep/A) (P/none)			
Lead (P/none)	81,770-81,725		
Cash (Sep/A) (P/none)	102,610-102,610		
Cash (Sep/A) (P/none)	102,610-102,610		
Aluminum (H/G) (P/none)	12,425-12,425		

LONDON OIL REPORTS (RIS-LOR) - London E&G			
The oil market watched the ever changing situation in the USSR. Meanwhile, oil prices drifted slightly higher.			
CRUDE OIL (Brent Pool)			
Brent 15 day (Sep)	20.10	+0.01	
Brent 15 day (Sep)	20.10		
Brent 15 day (Sep)	20.10	+0.02	
Brent 15 day (Sep)	21.90	+0.11	
Brent 15 day (Sep)	21.90	+0.11	

PRODUCTS (Buy/Sell 5MT)			
Spot CIF NW Europe (gross/delivery)			
Premium Gas. 15	Bid	243 (+0.3)	Offer: 244 (+0.3)
Gulf EEC		187.00	188 (+0.3)
Non EEC 1H Sep		190 (+0.3)	191 (+0.3)
Gulf EEC 2H Sep		191 (-)	194 (-)
Napht		212 (+0.3)	213 (+0.3)
Fuel Oil		212 (+0.3)	213 (+0.3)
Sulphur		212 (+0.3)	213 (+0.3)

OIL FUTURES			
Sep		Jan	
192.75-92.50	194.00	194.00	194.00
192.75-92.50	194.00	194.00	194.00
192.75-92.50	194.00	194.00	194.00
192.75-92.50	194.00	194.00	194.00

BREXIT			
Sep		Nov	
19.95-20.10	20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10
20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10
20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10	20.05-20.10

BREXIT			
Gulf Freight Index (Sep/A) (Sep/A)			
Aug 91	High: 1835	Low: 1535	Close: 1832
Sep 91	1675	1655	1855
Oct 91	1745	1705	1731
Jan 92	1745	1725	1764
Vol: 833	1745	1725	1764
Dry cargo index	1521	1561	1561

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			
Retail Woff		FOX INDEX	
Vol 77525	Vol 77525	Vol 77525	Vol 77525
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
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1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0	1048.0-1048.0
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هكذا من الأصل

Consistent Abso to reap reward

ABSO, who has proved a model of consistency this month, can gain his just reward by winning the George Robey Challenge Trophy Handicap at Brighton today, and he is my nap.

The Richard Hannan-trained gelding, who won here in July, has only just failed to land the spoils three times in the last few weeks. But he can now get his head in front, probably at the chief expense of Ain'tlifekithat and Navarrese.

Ain'tlifekithat beat Abso by a head here three weeks ago but now faces Abso on 2lb worse terms.

On a literal interpretation of their form at Cheltenham in July, Navarrese holds a narrow advantage over my nap. But I feel that the three-year-old Abso may have improved in the meantime while Navarrese may be anchored by the 6lb penalty she incurred

MANDARIN

for her victory at Folkestone last week.

Smartie Lee can help Paul Cole in his quest for his first trainers' title by winning the Rottingdean Handicap. Although she failed to stay when tried over two miles and a furlong at Bath, she ran a sound race when only a head second to Spring Tern over one-and-a-half miles at Goodwood recently and can now open her account for the season.

Guy Harwood has every chance of landing a double with Red Sonda and Steneat. Red Sonda has run well on both his starts, at Ascot and Newmarket, and should appreciate this easier company in the Lancing Maiden Guaranteed Sweepstakes.

Harwood introduces Steneat, a son of Sure Blade,

in the Saddlecombe Maiden Stakes and he may well have too much class for his more experienced rivals.

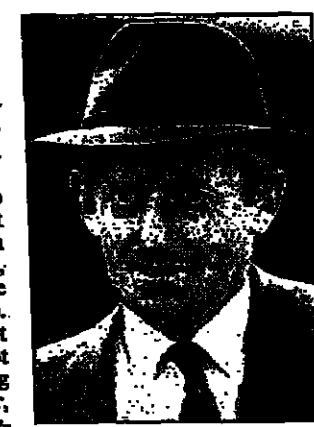
At Redcar, the indefatigable Jack Barry can also land a double with Fivevevivo and Lavvy Jubly. Although Fivevevivo's four victories this season have come in sellers and claimers, she may be up to winning the Yorkshire Television Handicap from Maid Welcome, who ran well when third to Farfutu at Sandown on Monday.

Lavvy Jubly was unable to quicken behind Sir Valid at Brighton last time out but, in receipt of 8lb from Cindora, looks a good prospect for the Andersons Nursery Handicap.

Martin Pipe said at the start of the season that he has not set his sights on breaking records this season. However, his early-season activities suggest otherwise.

Having so nearly gone through the card at Devon last week, he has already posted 20 victories this season, and can add to that tally with That There at Newton Abbot.

Pipe's promising claimer Maria Foster, who has the ride on That There in the



Harwood: sound prospects of landing Brighton double

Armitage Shanks Better Bathroom Conditional Jockeys Selling Handicap Hurdle, would not look to have an outstanding chance on a horse that has been off the track since winning at Devon in November 1988. But time and again Pipe has brought horses back from a long lay-off to win first time out.

Pipe also saddles Olincetto in the Armitage Shanks Better Bathroom Handicap Hurdle but this one may have to give best to Solistice Bell who, having finished second to subsequent winner Ruling Dynasty at Fontwell, made all at Seven Soons at the same venue last week. As Seven Soons won at Plumpton on Monday, this looks reliable early-season form.

Blinkered first time
BRIGHTON 2.45 Trial War, 2.15 Chevaly Chaplin, REDCAR 2.30 Ice Magic, 4.30 Harley Lane, 5.00 Turboman, 5.30 Shrewd Investment.

Rodrigo De Triano to miss clash with Artic Tracker

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

RODRIGO De Triano will miss the Solorio Stakes at Sandown Park on Friday and a showdown with Artic Tracker, favourite for next year's 2,000 Guineas.

Four Chapple-Hyatt has decided to send his unbroken two-year-old to Doncaster for the Laurent-Perrier Champagne Stakes on September 13.

"He worked this morning and went very well - the best he has ever gone - but he will go to Doncaster," the Manton trainer said. "He would have to give 3lb to every other horse in the Solorio, not that I am frightened of taking on anything with him. But I would rather go to Doncaster where he will be receiving 3lb."

Dr. Devous, who is also entered for the Champagne Stakes, is likely to be sent instead to the National Stakes in Ireland or go straight for the Tattersalls Tiffany Highflyer Stakes at Newmarket on Octo-

ber 2, which has always been his main target.

If Artic Tracker wins the Solorio Stakes, as his trainer Charlie Nelson confidently expects, the \$39,000 win of £2,000 Guineas will be a record for the 2,000 Guineas.

Nelson said yesterday: "I think he is very good indeed and could be a horse in a lifetime for me."

The Lambourn handler, who has trained good horses such as Minsella, Double Schwartz and Mahogany, added: "I first saw him work on the Tuesday of Royal Ascot and I have never seen anything like it. I can't even remember anything in my father's day which was so impressive. It is his secondary speed which is so devastating."

"I think he is top class and he will take a genuinely high-class horse to beat us."

Nelson has put money where his mouth is by having the first

long range ante-post bet of his life last week. He obtained a generous looking 25-1 against Artic Tracker winning the 2,000 Guineas.

Despite two impressive racecourse victories and Nelson's confidence, trainers are not shying away from taking him on at Sandown.

Probable runners include Mack The Knife, Chicmond, Matabaki and Rully, Seattle Rhymed, impressive winners of an Ascot maiden, will need good ground to run, David Elsworth said yesterday.

John Baker extended his 100 per cent record this jumps season to six yesterday when No Bonous won the Bowning South West Handicap Hurdle at Newton Abbot. Star Player, winner of the Chester Cup and the Tiverton trainer's best horse, is to be aimed at the Champion Hurdle after running in the Tote Cesarewitch.

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.30 Fancy Me.	2.30 Fancy Me.	2.30 Fancy Me.
3.00 Kingley.	3.00 Kingley.	3.00 Kingley.
3.30 Last Of Love.	3.30 The Can. Can Man.	3.30 TEKK CAN CAN
4.00 Fivevevivo.	4.00 Northern Spark.	4.00 Northern Spark.
4.30 Lavvy Jubly.	4.30 Cindora.	4.30 Cindora.
5.00 Madras.	5.00 Turboman.	5.00 Turboman.
5.30 Lyn's Return.	5.30 Cumbrian Challenge.	5.30 Cumbrian Challenge.

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 2.30 Fancy Me. 4.30 CINDORA (nap).
The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 5.30 CUMBRIAN CHALLENGE.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM (WATERED) DRAW: 5F-1M, HIGH NUMBERS BEST 'SIS

2.30 NORTHERN RACING SCHOOL APPRENTICE HANDICAP (22.280: 1m 3f) (7 runners)

1	000000	ICE MAGIC 15 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10	5	000000	ICE MAGIC 15 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10
2	000000	FANCY ME 12 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10	6	000000	FANCY ME 12 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10
3	000000	ICE MAGIC 15 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10	7	000000	ICE MAGIC 15 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10
4	000000	ICE MAGIC 15 (B) (M) J MacPherson	P Caver 4-10				

Long handicaps: 1st 11.5, 2nd 11.5, 3rd 11.5, 4th 11.5, 5th 11.5, 6th 11.5, 7th 11.5.

BETTING: 3.15 Fancy Me, 4.15 Ice Magic, 5.15 Northern Spark, 6.15 Cindora, 7.15 Madras, 8.15 Lyn's Return.

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Warnock is prepared for Chelsea test

Southampton may greet Wallace with new signings

By LOUISE TAYLOR

REUNION will be in the air at Southampton tonight when Rodney Wallace makes a quick return to his former club with his new one, Leeds United. Southampton have missed Wallace's invention on the wing since the England B international's transfer to Elland Road for nearly £2 million this summer, but Ian Branfoot, the Southampton manager, yesterday set about filling the breach with two new signings.

Thus another player re-appearing at The Dell is Ian Dowie, who has joined Southampton from West Ham United for £500,000 after being initially rejected following a trial at the south coast club in his non-League days with Henon. David Lee, signed by Branfoot from Bury for £350,000, could make his debut alongside Dowie.

Neil Warnock, the manager of Notts County, will aim to prove he was correct to reject close-season overtures to take charge of Chelsea when his newly-promoted team travel to Stamford Bridge tonight. Although Warnock's resolve may be deepened by suggestions that he "lacked the bottle to manage a big club", he said yesterday: "The Chelsea offer

is all in the past now, and my feelings are no different than they would be preparing for any other game."

County, who were beaten 4-0 by their neighbours, Nottingham Forest, last Saturday, are likely to recall Kevin Bartlett in attack after his three goals in a reserve match against Doncaster Rovers. Warnock added: "I do not know how difficult it is going to be picking ourselves up after Saturday's setback. My players are a bit down, but we knew we would have to learn some lessons along the way this season."

Although Ian Walker, Tottenham Hotspur's England Under-21 international goalkeeper, is scheduled to make only his second senior appearance in a repeat of last season's FA Cup final at Forest, Peter Shreeves, the Tottenham team manager, has no qualms about playing the youngster in place of his first choice, Eric Thorstvedt, who is on international duty with Norway. "I have every confidence in Ian's ability and no hesitation about putting him in," Shreeves said.

Brian Clough, the Forest manager, who names the team that beat County, yesterday

discounted the possibility of his team using the match as a "revenge" for the Wembley defeat. "I do not like the word revenge," he said. "It is just another game of football between two sides both wanting to win."

A hamstring injury dictates that Dalian Atkinson, of Aston Villa, their £1.6 million record signing in the summer from Real Sociedad, will again be absent from tonight's match at West Ham United. However, Ron Atkinson, the Villa manager, is happy to retain Gary Penrice after the former Bristol Rovers and Watford forward scored his first league goal for Villa in the 3-1 win against Arsenal last Saturday.

"That goal will have done him no harm," Atkinson said. "Now Penrice has to make sure that his level of performance keeps him in the side." With Steve Staunton still injured, Atkinson has added Brian Small, an England youth international, to his squad.

Everton will be unaltered at Sheffield Wednesday, but Neil McDonald, who has been put on the transfer-list at Goodison Park, could be one of the substitutes.

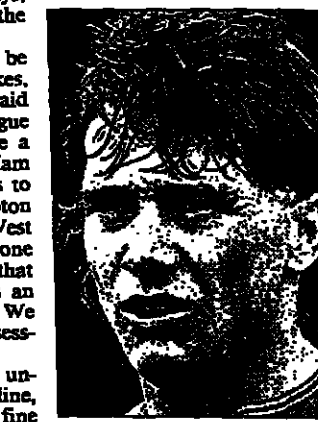
Charlton meet with the League

FOOTBALL League officials are today expected to set Charlton Athletic a new deadline for their return to The Valley. The League originally agreed that Charlton could play their opening three second division home games at Upton Park, West Ham United's ground, on condition that they returned to The Valley to play Portsmouth on September 14. However, the local authority has demanded significant changes to safety features at the 17,000-capacity ground — Charlton are returning "home" after sharing Selhurst Park with Crystal Palace for six years — and the planning application is not due to be heard until the end of next month.

David Dent, the League secretary, and Jack Crawford, its security officer, will meet officials of Charlton, the local authority and the police at The Valley this morning to clarify the situation. Dent is unhappy that the League has not been kept informed of the delays, with January 1 now seen as the likely homecoming.

"I hope it's not going to be later than that," Chris Parkes, the Charlton secretary, said yesterday. "We hope the League and the police will approve a new deadline, while West Ham are reasonably happy for us to play a few more games at Upton Park." Tom Finn, the West Ham secretary, said: "It's gone pretty well and we have said that we are prepared to discuss an extension of Charlton's stay. We have asked for a realistic assessment of the situation."

Clearly, if Charlton were unable to meet any new deadline, there would be a threat of a fine or deduction of points.



McCluskey: goalscorer

GOLF

Darcy talks of shock at losing Cup chance

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

EAMONN Darcy has spoken with mixed emotions of his failure by the frustrating margin of £58.26 to win a place in Europe's team for the Ryder Cup match against the United States at Kiawah Island, South Carolina, on September 27-29. Darcy won £182,145, which he felt would be sufficient to earn an automatic place in the team through finishing in the top nine in the Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup points list, but a combination of events led to Sam Torrance, Paul Broadhurst and David Gifford all overtaking him at the German Open, in which the Irishman did not compete.

"I must admit I am shocked that I dropped out of the top nine," Darcy said. "I could visualise two players overtaking me in Germany, but not three. I had arranged a family holiday for that week and I said from the start that I would not change my plans because of the Ryder Cup. In fact, if José-Maria Olazábal, who was in ninth place when the German Open began, had entered, then I would have accepted a sponsored invitation to play. I wanted to win a place in the team on merit, which is what I thought I had done."

"I didn't want Bernard Gallacher to pick me. I have had enough criticism about my swing and I didn't want any more, which might have been the case if things had not worked

RUGBY UNION

Stand will be memorial to Smith at Orrell

By MICHAEL STEVENSON

ERIC Smith, who died earlier this month at the age of 67, played a huge part in establishing the league system in English rugby union. It was Smith's comprehensive report on the needs and problems of leagues that was taken up by the Rugby Football Union's working party, and which launched the project known today as the Courage Clubs' Championship.

Smith's name will always be linked with the Orrell club, which he joined as a player in 1945. He did much to advance its development into one of the leading clubs in the country. A lively wing, Smith was captain from 1948 to 1954 and filled virtually every post from secretary to president.

His most recent contribution to rugby was as the northern senior clubs' representative; his successor in this post will be Des Seabrook. His devotion to the game was reflected by his wife, Renee, who was chairwoman of the women's committee at Orrell for 40 years, and their two daughters. Until a short time before his struggle with cancer ended, he was badgering the RFU to contribute funds to help with the building of a new stand at Edge Hall Road, Norman Fairclough, with whom Smith served on the Orrell committee for more than 20 years, is making the contribution of this project a memorial.



Prodigal returns: Rodney Wallace will be on familiar territory at Southampton

Spurs fight off City for Stewart

TOTTENHAM Hotspur have offered Paul Stewart substantially improved terms in an attempt to keep the midfielder player at White Hart Lane and not lose him to Manchester City.

Peter Shreeves, the Tottenham team manager, revealed the new cash offer to Stewart after City announced they were ready to pay £2 million for the England B player. Their previous offer was £1.7 million, the same price the north London club paid City for Stewart three years ago.

Shreeves wants to retain Stewart, whose transformation from an average forward to an England-class midfielder player had much to do with the club's FA Cup success last season.

Stewart's family returned to Manchester after finding it impossible to settle in the south. Tottenham seem prepared to make him football's first important long-distance commuter.

Promise of plenty of goals on the menu

ANYONE travelling to Preston North End for the Rumbles Cup first round, second-leg, tie against Scarborough tonight would be well advised to go equipped with a calculator (Louise Taylor writes).

Last week's first leg in Yorkshire, finished 5-4 in Preston's favour, as the pair proved that Barnett do not have a monopoly on goal-scoring.

West Bromwich Albion will need to score at least three times if they are to overhaul Swindon Town's 2-0 first-leg lead at The Hawthorns.

The match will be distinguished by the fact that both defences will feature former England internationals. Glenn Hoddle, Swindon's player-manager, will lead from the back in his new capacity as a sweeper, while Albion, who were relegated to the third division last spring, feature Graham Roberts in central defence.

Other players to watch out for at The Hawthorns are Don

Goodman, Albion's much-coveted forward who is valued at close on £1 million, and Mick Hazard, the Swindon midfielder who was once a colleague of both Hoddle and Roberts at Tottenham Hotspur.

Cambridge United, of the second division, carry a 1-0 lead to Reading of the third, but will want to avoid a repetition of the first-leg dissension which precipitated three sendings off, including that of Dion Dublin, the highly-regarded Cambridge centre forward, whose impending suspension could prove costly in terms of League points.

While his former Darlington playmate, Brian Little will urge his new Leicester City charges to build on a 3-0 advantage at Malmesbury United.

David Kelly, the one-time West Ham United and Republic of Ireland forward whose career has stuttered of late, will be aiming to once again feature on the score-sheet.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hanley inhabits limbo as fee hearing is denied

By KEITH MACKLIN

THE Rugby Football League yesterday turned down Wigan's request for an independent tribunal to fix a transfer fee for the Great Britain captain, Eilley Hanley. The decision effectively leaves Hanley in limbo with the championship season due to start on Sunday.

Wigan had rejected a £200,000 bid from Leeds, pinning their faith on a tribunal, and had asked Leeds for £400,000, a figure which Leeds dismissed out of hand.

The League's decision not to order a tribunal was based on the apparent lack of an agreement between Hanley and Leeds. A tribunal can be called only when papers have been signed and formal agreements reached between clubs and players.

Leeds had hoped that Hanley would play for them in Sunday's Stoupeville Championship game at Widnes. There is still time for agreement but both clubs have dug their heels in on the size of the transfer fee. Wigan are bitter at losing their most influential player and are determined not to sell him cheaply. Leeds, however, point

out that Hanley is aged 30 and has a recent history of serious pelvic injury. They argue that their figure of £200,000 is correct under the circumstances. Last night the Leeds coach, Doug Laughton, approached the Wigan chairman, Maurice Lindsay, to discuss final terms in an attempt to reach agreement before Sunday. The Leeds chief executive, Alf Davies, said he hoped that agreement would be reached within a couple of days.

The sport's first apprenticeship scheme was launched in Leeds yesterday. The project, supported by the Training and Enterprise Council, will involve Leeds, Bramley and Hunslet initially but will be extended to all professional clubs.

The first 15 apprentices — all aged 16 — will take a two-year course which includes playing, coaching, first aid and educational qualifications in the leisure industry.

The League's chief executive, David Oxley, said: "This is a landmark in rugby league, showing the game's forward-looking policy for the development of youth talent within the League structure."

YACHTING

Spirited battles for supremacy

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE largest fleet for eight years is taking part in Burnham Week, with 422 yachts competing in 27 classes. After yesterday's fourth day, the halfway stage sees many classes providing fascinating battles.

Class two has had three separate winners in three races, all local yachts and regulars to Burnham Week.

Yesterday's winner, Miss Piggy, owned by Kevin Curtis, finished two minutes ahead of David Geaves' Fiona of Burnham, but yachts like Erosic Bear, with a second and two third places, are still in with a chance of success.

The Dragon class is also proving exciting. Bob Melville's victory in the Aerial pulls him closer to Union Jack, who holds the class lead, despite not

having won a race this week.

There are plenty of battles going on for dinghy honours, too. In the Cadet class, Sarah Hastwell, sailing Kias, scored her second victory of the week, although Special Effects and Rough Justice are still good bets.

RESULTS: Fourth day: Class 1, 1. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 2. Sapper (P. Doff), 3. Welford (R. Doff), 4. Sapper (P. Doff), 5. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 6. Sapper (P. Doff), 7. Welford (R. Doff), 8. Sapper (P. Doff), 9. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 10. Sapper (P. Doff), 11. Welford (R. Doff), 12. Sapper (P. Doff), 13. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 14. Sapper (P. Doff), 15. Welford (R. Doff), 16. Sapper (P. Doff), 17. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 18. Sapper (P. Doff), 19. Welford (R. Doff), 20. Sapper (P. Doff), 21. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 22. Sapper (P. Doff), 23. Welford (R. Doff), 24. Sapper (P. Doff), 25. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 26. Sapper (P. Doff), 27. Welford (R. Doff), 28. Sapper (P. Doff), 29. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 30. Sapper (P. Doff), 31. Welford (R. Doff), 32. Sapper (P. Doff), 33. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 34. Sapper (P. Doff), 35. Welford (R. Doff), 36. Sapper (P. Doff), 37. Welford (P. J. Tatham), 38. Sapper (P. Doff), 39. Welford (R. Doff), 40. Sapper (P. Doff), 41. Welford (P. J. 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Fielding slips delay the inevitable for Sri Lanka

England put seal on a summer of reconstruction

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

LORD'S (final day of five): England beat Sri Lanka by 137 runs

IF THERE was a soporific air of the inevitable about yesterday's events at Lord's, it was still another cheering day for English cricket. Not since 1985, when the Australians were vanquished, have England won three Test matches in a summer, and not for much longer have they ended a home season with such a settled squad of players.

Sri Lanka's spirit extended this Test past the tea interval on the final day. They made a match of it, but once England had recovered from their demeaning first-innings collapse there was never much doubt about the outcome. Graham Gooch's seventh win in 20 Tests as captain duly arrived at 4.35pm, albeit minus the emotional scenes of a fortnight earlier at the Oval.

Gooch's perfectionist instincts will permit no preening when he reflects on the summer and he will even find fault in his own contribution. Few will agree with him. The best news for England is that rumours of his retirement have been greatly overplayed. Gooch agonised over his availability to tour New Zealand this winter, prior to his agreement two weeks ago. This will probably be his final overseas trip, although even this may be influenced by the news that the next scheduled

tour, of India, will not now start until January 1993, to allow them first to visit South Africa. It remains his firm intention, however, to play county cricket for some years. So long as he sustains form and fitness, he will still be opening for England, if not captaining them, past his fortieth birthday, during the Ashes series of 1993.

Gooch, doubtless, already has a clear idea of the men he would like to have with him on the winter tours, and this latest match can have changed little, the one conundrum still to be solved being the position of Ian Botham.

Botham had an anonymous match here, batting once and bowling little. Gooch did not once turn to him to bowl yesterday, even when Sri Lanka mounted protracted resistance of the sort he has habitually broken. If there was anything to be read into this, nobody was saying so, but Botham remains an unwilling recruit for the New Zealand leg of the winter.

On a wearing pitch, though far from a spiteful one, Phil Tufnell was the central figure of the fifth day, bowling unchanged for the first 27 overs from the Nursery End and returning to divide the tenth-wicket pair after they had added 32. His length occasionally faltered and the loop that characterises his best bowling was not always evident, but to take five wickets

in an innings for the second successive Test, and the third time in the six games he has played, was a considerable achievement.

Almost an hour had passed before Tufnell made the day's first breach, bowling Gurusinha round his legs as he swept. De Silva, who had never been allowed the freedom with which he played on Friday, then gloved a leg-side catch to Russell and, when Mahanama drove against the turning ball and edged Tufnell to slip, it seemed the Sri Lankans might not last long into the afternoon.

By now, however, England had already faltered in the field, the usually brilliant Lewis missing two of three offered chances. England missed five catches yesterday, the most mortifying being a rare drop by Gooch, at deep mid-on, when he misjudged a swirling hit by Jayasuriya against the frustrated Tufnell.

At length, the sixth-wicket stand of 53 was broken, the left-handed Tillekeratne playing no stroke to Tufnell and suffering the consequences of the rough around off stump. Jayasuriya, whose 66 occupied only 70 balls, went to a difficult stroke against Lewis in the next over and Gooch, taking the new ball when it was due, was rewarded by two more wickets in four overs.

Ratnayake, deservedly Sri Lanka's man of the match, scooped a catch to the substitute fielder, Salisbury, and Wijegunawardene fell to Botham's 117th Test catch. The wicket was DeFreitas's thirtieth of a summer in which he has come of age as a Test bowler.

It was appropriate that Tufnell should be summoned to apply the final strike, and that it should come through another misjudgment of his spin. His advance has been one of many gains for England this summer; this time, one hopes, they have the commitment and direction not to squander them.

Photograph, page 34
Full scorecard, page 34
Youth Test, page 34

Gooch wants Botham to play in World Cup

GRAHAM Gooch is taking England to the World Cup this winter believing it is there to be won — and he has not given up the notion that Ian Botham will be there to help him (Alan Lee writes).

Botham is anxious to play in the game's premier one-day competition, but not keen to make the Test tour of New Zealand that precedes it. The England management has told him that does not fit in with its plans.

"We are still in negotiation

with Ian," Gooch said last night. "I would like him to be available for the whole thing and it remains under consideration whether anyone can do only the second part of the trip." Whether or not Botham is in the party, Gooch is unusually bullish about England's prospects. "I believe we can put together a very strong side, exceptionally good at fielding and with plenty of all-rounders. We can do very well in the World Cup."

Newman aims to seek goals despite his defensive role

By LOUISE TAYLOR

COMPARISONS with Trevor Brooking sit uneasily on Rob Newman's shoulders. Newman, bought by Norwich City for £600,000 from Bristol City yesterday played down the assertion of Dave Stringer, his manager, that "Newman is the new Brooking".

After spending the past decade marshalling lower-division defences, Newman, who has scored twice from the midfield in Norwich's last two games, is in no danger of succumbing to the inflated ego syndrome.

As he prepared to face Manchester City at Carrow Road tonight, Newman, who, unlike Brooking, was very much an "enforcer" in his Bristol City days, said: "The manager has played against Trevor Brooking and is very knowledgeable about football,

so you have to respect his opinion, but I must admit I have had a fair bit of mickey-taking from the rest of the lads.

"Brooking was a great player and being labelled as a similar player is very nice indeed, although I see my main duties as being in a defensive role. Even so, I will be looking to get into double figures for goalscoring again this season."

Darren Beckford, the centre forward acquired by Stringer for almost £1 million from Port Vale this summer, will be keen to steal some of the kudos by claiming his first goal for Norwich as they aim to beat Peter Reid's team, which has won its opening three matches.

Norwich have never beaten Manchester City in the first

division and David Williams, the assistant manager at Carrow Road, said: "We are very keen to gain revenge. Peter Reid has done a lot to strengthen his side in defence and I think they will be there or thereabouts at the end of the season. They have put together three excellent results, but we are unbeaten and have had a reasonable start, too."

Although Tim Sherwood and John Polston are available again after completing a two-match club suspension for boycotting a pre-season match, Stringer is likely to name an unchanged squad.

Joe Royle, the manager of newly-promoted Oldham Athletic, will be keen to collect three points at Manchester United's expense when his team travel to Old Trafford tonight for a match that prompts recollections of the clubs' splendid 1990 FA Cup semi-final tussles, eventually won by United.

Royle yesterday said: "We are not afraid of big names and we will be going to Old Trafford and playing the way we do best — going for goals. We are a bit stretched by injuries, but we still have players who will do us justice."

Oldham will give a late fitness test to Ian Marshall, their forward who has collected two goals in two games but has a groin strain. David Currie is poised to deputise.

With Gunnar Halle, Oldham's Norwegian right back, on international duty, Craig Fleming, a £150,000 purchase from Halifax Town, is expected to make his full debut, while Brian Kilcline, acquired from Coventry for £400,000, makes his first appearance in central defence, replacing the injured Richard Johnson.

Wallace reunion, page 35



Self destruction: Akabusi sees his chances of a brighter medal slip away as he clatters through the last barrier behind Graham, the runner-up

Record run from Akabusi

Black may step up to record

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, TOKYO



KRIS Akabusi won Britain's first medal of the third world championships here yesterday and, like the changing seasons, the onus for national success seems to be passing into the hands of the hurdlers from the middle distance runners via the sprinters. Akabusi, aged 32 but still able to play a young man's game, ran his second British record in as many days for 400 metres hurdles.

So welcome was his bronze after a championships in which British morale had sagged deeper with each passing day that Derek Redmond, who should have been concentrating on setting into his blocks for a 400 metres semi-final, ran down the track to give him a hug.

If Sally Gunnell and Tony

Arret live up to the promise shown in reaching their hurdles finals, both scheduled for tomorrow, the departure of Steve Backley, Tom McKean, Yvonne Murray and John Regis without a medal will not seem so bad.

Akabusi ran 47.86sec, a performance all the more worthy for a swirling wind. Fourth coming into the straight, he gobbled ground on the leaders, Samuel Matete, of Zambia, and Windrop Graham, of Jamaica, between the ninth and tenth flights, but clattered the last. "That cost me a silver medal," he said. Matete, nine years

47.64sec; Graham, seven years younger, was second in 47.74sec. At their age, Akabusi had not even begun to hurdle. When, at 28, he switched from flat-racing, people laughed at his ungainly style. But, so rich was the British seam of 400 metres running at the time, that he could see no future. "I knew that in the 400 metres hurdles I could be one, two or three in the British team and that is why I decided to have a go," he said.

Akabusi has a habit of changing things around. He is of Nigerian parents who left him in England when they went back home. "I wasn't happy with my name so I changed it. Really my name is Kezie, but I added Kris because it sounded more European." Full name: Kris Kezie Uche Chukwu Duru Akabusi.

He has long been an inspira-

tion to the British team and may now be again. "The way it has gone for Britain I hope they start thinking 'Well, Akabusi got a medal,'" he said. It worked at the European Cup two years ago when he started the victory ball rolling.

Gunnell looked the best of the semi-finalists in the women's 400 metres hurdles and, though she did not reach the final, Gowry Retchakan ran her second personal best of these championships, consolidating her position as Britain's all-time No. 2.

The withdrawal from the high hurdles of Colin Jackson, who hurt a shoulder in warm-up, turned British attention to Tony Jarrett, runner-up to Jackson in the European championships last year. He and Greg Foster, the American going for a third world title, were the fastest qualifiers from the semi-finals.

Foster makes Akabusi feel young: he is 33. Jarrett beat him for the first time yesterday. "It was good for my confidence," Jarrett, a mere 23, said. "I have seen the bald patch on his head too many times."

Britain will leave without a sprint medal unless the relay team can do something. Linford Christie went out of the 200 metres in the semi-finals talking about retirement, but, given the money he could still earn after improving his 100 metres European record, that seems unlikely just yet.

Regis was lost before the final in part because of the International Amateur Athletic Federation having a discretionary say in round-draws. His semi-final was heavily weighted with talent; the other one was much too light. This was a depressing departure for the European champion.

Krabbe back, page 32
Results, page 32



Leading the way: Akabusi with the medal that broke Britain's duck yesterday

South Africa may return to Unity Games

From DAVID MILLER, IN TOKYO

AFRICAN sports officials attending the world athletics championships are putting the final touches to proposals for the inaugural Unity Games, between an all-Africa team and South Africa, to take place in Dakar and Johannesburg early in October. This is seen as the solution to the friction created by South Africa's last-minute failure to send a team to the championships here.

Approval from Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, and from the president of the Organisation of African Unity, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, the president of Nigeria, is being sought. Muleki George, the chairman of the National Sports Congress section of South Africa's recently-readmitted Olympic committee, is already in agreement. Given the two political leaders' consent, the Games are expected to be staged in Dakar, Senegal on October 4-6

and at Johannesburg on October 11-12, immediately after the African Games, which take place in Cairo from September 20-30. South Africa is sending no competitors to Cairo.

The architects in Tokyo are Lamine Diack, a vice president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), from Senegal, and Amadou Lamine Ba, the general secretary of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. They have been working to neutralise the criticism of South Africa's new Olympic committee, and of its president, Sam Ramsamy, that arose because of non-participation in Tokyo.

With only six weeks to organise a team after 20 years in the wilderness, it was expected much of the new unified South African Amateur Athletic Association to be ready in time. What drew criticism, in particular, from the IAAF council was Ramsamy's inopportune and inaccurate statement that the

Games would take place even without support of the politically-orientated Saco.

The All-African team will be selected from outstanding performers in Tokyo and Cairo. The IAAF marketing agents, from Switzerland, commercial advisers to the IAAF, have, I understand, agreed to help sponsor the meeting in Dakar. Athletics will be the only sport of the initial Games, though it is considered that subsequent games could be multi-sport. "Athletics can be the way to help change the mind of South Africa," Diack said. "I know Hendricks, but what is important for me is the youth of South Africa, the mass sports movement."

The amalgamated South African AA is comprised of the former Union (white administered), Board (coloured) and Congress (black), the latter a branch of the National Sports Congress. Ramsamy, a former leader of the anti-apartheid sports movement, has agreed

that 95 per cent of all South African athletes, of whatever race, were affiliated to the non-racial Union. Forty of the Union's 120 clubs of North Transvaal alone are black. Hendricks will not reveal how many athletes the Board genuinely has.

It is imperative, if South African sport is to take part in next year's Olympic Games, that it gains prior international experience. Charles Mukora, an IOC member and vice-chairman of the Commonwealth Games Federation, said: "The debate has to become more open between politics and sport, because it is inevitable that suspicious are still there between people who have previously not been talking to each other. There are many pressures on South Africa's sportsmen, but they have to understand that development goes hand in hand with participation."

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